

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

NEW SERIES.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 580.—Vol. VIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

ALTHOUGH the Austro-Prussian quarrel continues to menace the peace of Europe, it is so uninteresting in itself that, until the great German war actually breaks out—which, sooner or

later, it inevitably must do—it will be difficult to get people in England to pay any great attention to the dispute. When the struggle does begin, it will not be merely the possession of Schleswig or Holstein that will be contended for, but the

leadership of Germany; and, considering how constantly Prussia has gained and Austria has lost ground during the present century, we cannot help thinking that fortune will still favour the former, and that the united Germany of the



THE NORTHUMBERLAND AFLOAT, WITH THE LAUNCHING CAMELS ATTACHED.

future will be the country of M. de Bismarck enlarged, and, it is to be hoped, considerably improved. The peace meetings that have been held in various parts of Germany ought not to be misunderstood. The Prussian Liberals are most unwilling just now that Prussia should go to war with Austria, not because they object to fighting Austria, but because they have a very strong objection to the first great step towards German unity being taken under the direction of the present anti-Liberal Government, with M. de Bismarck at its head. The Prussians, and, above all, the Prussian Liberals, look upon Austria as a non-German Power, and ask how an empire can be called German which numbers among its population 8,000,000 Germans and 27,000,000 Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, and Slavonians of various breeds. Instead of setting their faces against a war with Austria, the Prussians would welcome such a contest if it were to be carried on under Liberal colours. The Prussian Liberals will some day claim Austria's German provinces for a united Germany, as the Italians will claim the Venetian provinces for a united Italy. Let this process of adding like to like be continued, and it is evident that the Austrian empire must be pulled to pieces.

In the meanwhile, it is not at all impossible that M. de Bismarck may even now take the great Prussian and united Germany game into his own hands. And here we may observe that this M. de Bismarck, with all his faults, has been misunderstood and misrepresented to a very great extent. He is a believer in Frederick the Great and the future of Prussia; and it cannot be denied that he is as unscrupulous in the means he employs as Mr. Carlyle's hero himself. But he is not the first statesman who has made the power and prosperity of his country his sole object, and who, in pursuing this object, has not hesitated to sacrifice everything that stood in his way.

A politician of a very different character, who was not held in high esteem when he first made his appearance in public, but who is now generally admitted to be a man of lofty views and of great administrative ability, is Mr. Andrew Johnson, who aspires to being known in after ages as the reconstructor of the American Union. The American people, notwithstanding any temporary disturbance of their equanimity, are a sagacious and practical people, and less experience of the evils of war than many other nations would have required sufficed to bring them back to their customary and habitual exercise of reason and reflection. For the last four years the events which have taken place in the United States have occupied the attention of a very large number of the statesmen and people of Europe, and, above all, of England; and, now that peace has been restored, there is no party in England which, on due reflection, can regret that result. Great Britain, as Mr. Seward once pointed out in a celebrated despatch to the American Minister in London, has, within the last forty-five years, changed character and purpose. She has become a power for production rather than a power for destruction, and is now committed to a policy of industry, not of ambition—a policy of peace, not of war. Comparing England's present domestic condition with that of any former period, it is easy to see that the new career on which she has entered is as wise as it is beneficent. Her success in this career requires peace throughout the civilised world, and nowhere so much as on the American Continent; but permanent dismemberment of the American Union, whether in consequence of the intervention of England or not, would have been perpetual war—civil war. The new Confederacy, which a few men in England wished to aid into existence, must, like every other new State, have sought to expand itself northward, westward, and southward; and no part of the American Continent or of the adjacent islands could have expected to remain in peace.

The policy of the American Government in endeavouring to overcome the Southern Secessionists, whom it subdued a year ago, but with whom it only now declares itself officially to be at peace, was a good deal censured in England at the beginning of the war. But most of us are ready to admit now that the American Government did just what Great Britain herself would have done if an attempt had been made to detach Ireland, or Scotland, or England from the United Kingdom in order to erect it into a separate State. In such a case our Government would have no argument, would enter into no debate on the subject. Neither the adverse opinions of theoretical writers, nor precedents drawn from the practice of other nations, or even if they could be from her own, would modify her course, which she would follow all the more vigorously if internal resistance fortified itself with alliances throughout the world.

The agents of the Confederate States affected to undervalue the power which the Union could exercise for self-preservation, and made strenuous endeavours to mislead foreign Governments on the subject. It is true that the Government was powerless to resist the Southerners as long as it was practically in their own hands and managed to favour their designs. Its executive department was panic-stricken, its legislature divided and distracted, its army demoralised and betrayed, its fortifications virtually surrendered, its navy dispersed, and its credit prostrated. Even the people themselves were bewildered by the sudden appearance of such unlooked-for and appalling dangers. All this demoralisation gradually passed away, and it soon appeared that in the United States, as everywhere else, the greatest vigour was found combined with the greatest power of elasticity. We have seen, from the energy and real strength displayed by the Northern Americans

during the war, of which it may now be hoped that even the traces will soon disappear, that resources prudently left unemployed are more available than credit in foreign markets, and that the loyalty of a brave and free people is more reliable than standing armies.

After seventy years of tranquillity and harmony unparalleled in the experience of States, the Americans had to prove by demonstration in war that their institutions were adapted to defence against aggression and even for aggrandisement of empire. The proof was given, and the world has confessed the truth established.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND AFLOAT.

As we informed our readers in our last week's Number, the Northumberland was safely launched on Tuesday week, and has now been taken into the Victoria Docks to be fitted with her engines and otherwise completed for delivery to Government. Our Engraving represents the ship as she lay in the Thames after the launch, and with the camels used in floating her still attached to the hull.

NEW LIFE-BOATS.—The National Life-boat Institution sent, a few days since, two fine new life-boats to the coast. One is to be stationed at Hayle, in Cornwall, and the other at Braunton, North Devon. Each boat is 32 ft. long, and rows ten oars double banked. The Hayle life-boat, which is named the Isis, is the benevolent gift to the Institution of Oxford University. It was publicly launched in the river Isis on Tuesday last, and was manned on the occasion by the eight undergraduates who recently distinguished themselves on the Thames. The Braunton life-boat, which has been presented to the society by Mr. and Mrs. Jeremy, of Lea Coombe House, Devonshire, was also publicly launched at Barnstaple on Thursday last. A free conveyance was readily given to the boats to their destinations by the Great Western, London and South-Western, and the other continuous lines of railway. The National Life-boat Institution has now 167 life-boats in connection with it. Of these fifteen are stationed on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall, at the following places:—Brixmouth, Teignmouth, Plymouth, Fowey, Lizard, Portleven, Penzance, Sennen Cove, St. Ives, Hayle, Newquay, Padstow, Budehaven, Appledore, and Braunton.

THE SOURCE OF CHOLERA.—Advices from Djeddah to the 2nd of April state that a large number of pilgrims arriving had been installed in khams, where they were to remain for some time before continuing their journey. Those buildings were satisfactory in a hygienic point of view. The distance between Djeddah and Mecca is about fifty miles, and was formerly traversed in fifteen or sixteen hours. Henceforth it will be done in twenty-four, and be divided into three stages. At each of the resting-places will be established well-organised caravansaries, where the pilgrims may stay to pass the night. At Mecca precautions of every kind have been adopted; a large lazaretto has been founded near the town, with a hospital where sick travellers may remain until they have recovered. The most considerable reform yet effected is that relative to the sacrifices. The animals are now to be slaughtered in large trenches 3 ft. deep, and instead of the flesh and entrails being left exposed to the air until they are in a state of decomposition, they will be covered over with earth at sunset. That improvement is expected to cause great discontent to the fanatic Mussulmans, but the great Cherif, whose conduct in the present conjuncture is highly commended, has sufficient troops at his command to enforce those regulations.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—We must not accumulate on posterity the cost of efforts of which they will have just as many themselves. The "evils of a day" must be met by the people of the day; none else can measure or comprehend them. The expense of temporary exigencies must be borne at once; that of enduring achievements may be permitted to remain to subsequent times. The case then is simple: we are bound to pay off the loans contracted for small wars and other incidental expenses, if the state of our taxation is such as not to subject us in so doing to more than equivalent evils. The object of paying off the debts is to prevent posterity's being burdened with excessive and bad taxation. There is, therefore, no ground why we should submit to that taxation ourselves. We are bound to see that posterity is as well off as ourselves. But we are not bound to see that it is better off. Happily, in the present day, our taxation has been so much reduced that we could without a perceptible effort make a regular annual sacrifice for the payment of our debt. Perhaps, our taxation might in some degree be better adjusted; there are some straitened classes in this country who acutely feel what they pay to the Government; but the mass of the nation do not feel it. On the whole, the bulk of the community pay their taxes very willingly and very easily. It is scarcely desirable to reduce our taxation much below its present amount; and it is therefore evidently our duty to use a surplus, not in remitting taxes which we hardly feel, and might just as well pay, but in liquidating debt which might oblige posterity to recur to painful, depressing, and injurious imposts.—*The Economist*.

OUR SUPPLY OF COAL.—Locomotion by steam on land and water is at present conducted on a frightfully wasteful system. No person can look upon the immense bunkers of our steam-vessels, or the well-stored tenders of our railway-trains, or see the funnels and chimneys vomiting forth the clouds of smoke, without a feeling of regret that the power evolved by the coal is not more economically and more effectually applied than at the present time. In every department of manufacturing industry in which steam-power is employed the same grievous waste is constantly taking place. It has been estimated that the aggregate steam-power used in the United Kingdom is equal to that of 400,000,000 of men, or twice the power of the whole adult population of the globe. The combustion of two pounds of coal gives out sufficient power to raise a man to the summit of Mont Blanc. One pound of coal in the best-constructed engines should be capable of raising 1,000,000 lb. a foot high, but the actual mechanical power which is set free in every pound of coal consumed is sufficient to raise to the same height ten times that weight. Taking the average of the engines in use, it may be assumed that not one third of the smaller of these powers is obtained from the coal, and, consequently, as Sir William Armstrong pointed out at the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle, "the average quantity of coal which we expend in realising a given effect by means of the steam-engine is about thirty times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect engine." The same alarming waste of fuel is continually going on in the furnaces, where the ores of iron and other minerals are fused. The combustion in many of these is so imperfect that clouds of powdered carbon in the form of smoke pass into the air to darken the skies with two thirds of their heating power undeveloped. In our houses the same extravagant waste of coal power takes place. We consume for domestic use one ton of coal per head of the population, or about 30,000,000 tons in a year. "If any one," says Sir William Armstrong, "will consider that a single pound of coal applied to a well-constructed steam-engine boiler is sufficient to evaporate 10 lb., or one gallon of water, and if he will compare this effect with the insignificant quantity of water that can be boiled off in steam by a pound of coal consumed in an ordinary kitchen fire, he will be able to appreciate the enormous waste which takes place by the common methods of burning coals for culinary purposes."—*Railway News*.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A MISER'S HOARD.—On Saturday last a singular inquiry took place before Mr. Whitehead, deputy coroner, at a small village near Rochdale. About fifty years ago a person named James Wild, whom his family and relations described as of a miserly and greedy disposition, built a cottage at a village named Gravelhole, about three miles from Rochdale, and carried on there the trade of a grocer and farmer. He married and had six children. In 1838 he died very suddenly; and his eldest son, who is blind, and named Francis Wild, stated at the inquiry that his father left the family ten cottages and a share in the farming stock. After his father's death his mother frequently stated that her husband must have concealed money, and brooded over not finding it very much, until at last she committed suicide. Shortly before his father's death his mother asked him what had become of some money he had received for some justice pieces he had sold. He replied, "Oh! it will turn up some time." He himself was of opinion that his father used to hide money secretly in the house. The Coroner: Why?—Witness: Because it is a family complaint (Laughter). He had an uncle named Abraham Wild, and after his death a large sum of money was found concealed in the ceiling over the pantry, and it was divided among his relations (Laughter). The old house at Gravelhole is now occupied by a relation named John Wild, who is a widower with two children, and a labourer. The other day the stairs over the pantry were pulled down to make some alterations in the premises. A large quantity of mortar and bricks fell out. While one of the youngest boys, named Robert Wild, nine years of age, was clearing it away, he found a purse, containing, it is stated, £112 or £113. The young urchin, who evidently is troubled with the family complaint, hid the purse until his father returned home in the evening. The elder Wild opened it and soon afterwards visited a public-house, where he boasted of his treasure, and proclaimed he was the richest man in Gravelhole. When the inquiry was first made by the Deputy Coroner he was ordered to attend, but he refused. A summons was then issued against him, but he still persisted in not attending. At last he was brought up on a warrant. After being sworn and giving an account of how the purse got into his possession he gave evidence very reluctantly, and stated that there was only £29 in the purse, which he had spent in paying debts and buying clothes. But it was proved that he had given £60 to his employer to keep for him, besides debts that he had paid. The jury gave a verdict to the effect that the money was not treasure-trove, and did not belong to the Crown, but should be handed over to the heirs-at-law of the deceased James Wild.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

There is no domestic news from Paris. Attention is entirely occupied with the German question and with the prospective movements of the Court.

BELGIUM.

Petitions have been presented to the Chamber of Deputies from the inhabitants of the neutral territory of Moresnet, in which the latter complain that Prussia is secretly intriguing, as in 1815, with the view of appropriating the mines of the Vieilles Montagnes. These petitions have been referred to a special committee, who, it is expected, will make their report without delay.

ITALY.

The journals of Florence publish news from Venetia, according to which the Austrian Government has ordered all its land and naval forces to be placed upon a war footing by the 1st of May. All soldiers on furlough are said to have been recalled and armed, and arrangements made for an extraordinary concentration of troops in the province of Rovigo.

Prince Amadeus was thrown out of an open carriage in which he was driving, on the 19th, at Parma. The Prince escaped with a few slight contusions, and is progressing satisfactorily.

HUNGARY.

The conference between the joint Committee of the Hungarian Diet and the deputation from the Diet of Croatia held its first formal sitting on the 20th inst., to negotiate on the question of the union of Croatia with Hungary. General harmony prevailed, and a favourable result is expected from the negotiations.

It is rumoured that the Emperor will appoint four Secretaries of State for Hungary, to whom the Departments of Finance, Interior, Public Works, and Commerce will be intrusted.

THE UNITED STATES.

Our intelligence from New York is to the 14th inst. The House of Representatives had passed the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto by 122 to 41 votes. The bill is now law. The House had also instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire if there is probable cause to believe that Mr. Davis and others were implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, or are guilty of treason, and, if so, what measures are necessary to bring them to a speedy trial. The House had adopted a resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs asking the President what steps he had taken and what Congressional legislation was necessary to protect the American fisheries. Mr. Raymond explained the views of the Committee, and said that both the American and Canadian Governments would probably agree that by the abrogation of the treaty of 1854 both parties were thrown back upon the Convention of 1818, whereby Americans were permitted to fish within three miles of the coast. He had no idea that the American Government would ever consent to drawing a line from headland to headland. It was important to have a naval force to protect American interests and to prevent a conflict, pending negotiations on the subject, if the Government saw fit to invite negotiations.

President Johnson had sent a message to Congress, embodying a report from Mr. Seward, to the effect that preparatory measures had been taken seasonably to send an adequate naval force to the fishing-grounds in order to protect the interests of American citizens against unlawful violence. It is added that the attention of the President and the British Government has been directed to the question whether negotiation and legislation could be advantageously employed to adjust the fisheries question. These measures are not sufficiently matured to render it necessary to take Congressional action.

Mr. Stewart had introduced a resolution into the Senate, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee, proposing a Constitutional amendment prohibiting discrimination in matters of civil right or suffrage among the people on account of either race, colour, or previous condition of servitude, repudiating the rebel debt, and ignoring all claims for emancipated slaves. The insurrectionary States ratifying these conditions to be admitted to Congress, and the people to be annexed.

The District Judge of Virginia had decided that the President's peace proclamation did not restore the Habeas Corpus. The War Department had instructed the Freedmen's Bureau to inform the people of the South that the President's proclamation did not relieve them from government by military law.

The California Legislature had passed a resolution calling upon the Government to interfere in order to prevent the establishment of the Mexican monarchy.

The steamer England, from Liverpool, with 1300 persons on board, had put into Halifax for medical assistance, having 160 cases of cholera and sixty deaths. She remained at Halifax, strictly quarantined. The captain believes some German passengers brought the epidemic aboard.

The Fenian convention was in session at Eastport, Maine. The town was crowded with Fenians, and there were several Fenian vessels in the harbour, armed with howitzers and 20 pounders. A sailing-vessel escaped to sea, notwithstanding the presence of the United States Marshal in Eastport. Arms and ammunition were arriving at different points along the New Brunswick frontier. Several British gun-boats were off Eastport and Campo Bello, keeping steam up and portholes open. This menacing attitude was said to have caused a hostile feeling among American sympathisers with the Fenian cause, numbers of whom, together with some British deserters, were joining the Fenians. Communication between St. John and the western towns on the British side was reported to have been cut off by the Fenians. The garrison of Campo Bello had been reinforced, and earthworks had been thrown up. The Canadian authorities believed that the movement on New Brunswick was a feint to cover an attack upon Canada, in conjunction with gun-boats from Chicago. At Toronto Fenian arrests and the search for arms continued. The Toronto head centre and others had been preliminarily examined before the magistrates. It was semi-officially announced that the State Department at Washington, in view of the Fenian agitation, had long since issued orders for the preservation of neutrality on the northern borders.

MEXICO.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 27th ult. announces that a great fire had taken place in the city of Mexico, destroying 300,000 dols. worth of property. The Imperialists had been defeated by the Liberals in Coahuila, with the loss of 140 killed. One hundred Americans had invaded Sonora, ostensibly in pursuit of Indians. Their intentions were not positively known. The Imperial commander at Chihuahua had shot three captured Liberal chiefs. Mexican advices, via New Orleans, state that the camp of Cortinas at San Fernando had been broken up. The Imperialists had occupied Monterey, Laredo, and Pedras Negras.

SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Spaniards have captured a Chilean transport, with 250 troops, south of the Island of Chiloé, and the allied fleet is reported to be blockaded by the Spanish frigates Numancia and Bianca, in an inlet near Ancud, in the same island. The allies have sunk a vessel in the channel of the inlet, and stretched chains across to prevent the Spaniards approaching.

PANAMA.

A revolution broke out at Panama on the 24th ult., but was suppressed. Among the revolutionists killed were Leodis Sigurbia and Baril; and among the prisoners is the Venezuelan General Level de Godd.

CHINA.

The Imperial army, commanded by General Paschao, had obtained a complete victory over a body of 50,000 rebels, supposed to be the residue of the Taepings, in the north-east of the province of

Quantung. The conflict lasted two days, and resulted in the whole body of rebels being either slaughtered or taken prisoners. The Imperial army is being disbanded. Some of the troops had set out with the victorious general for Hankow, in order to take the field against the Nyenfei.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 21st inst., has the following remarks as to the state of the relations between Austria and Prussia:—

The subjoined account of what has occurred here during the last few days will give a tolerably complete insight into the actual state of the relations between Austria and Prussia. Shortly after the receipt of Count Bismarck's reply to the Austrian despatch of the 7th inst., a Cabinet Council was held, at which it was resolved that another attempt should be made to come to an amicable understanding with Prussia. Some of the members of the Cabinet were of opinion that the correspondence with Count Bismarck ought to be discontinued, but they allowed themselves to be overruled by their colleagues, the Emperor, who seems to have a perfect horror of war, having declared that he wished to avoid even a temporary interruption of the diplomatic intercourse with Prussia. In the evening of the 18th inst. fresh instructions were forwarded to Count Karolyi, and I am credibly informed they are to the following effect:—The Imperial Government proposed simultaneous disarmament of the Austrian and Prussian armies, and Count Karolyi is empowered, should Count Bismarck be disposed to make difficulties, to declare that the Emperor Francis Joseph is prepared to prove his wish for peace and his full confidence in King William I. "by beginning to disarm a day earlier than the latter." According to my informant, Count Karolyi is at liberty to declare that Austria will begin to place her army on a complete peace footing on Wednesday, the 25th inst., if Prussia will promise to follow her example on the following day. The preparations which were being made for war have been interrupted, and the furlough men employed in the various industrial establishments in this city have received notice that for the moment their services are not required. The purchase of horses has been discontinued, and the orders a few days ago sent to the commanders of certain regiments and the Line have been countermanded. As Count Bismarck still maintains that Austria has been arming on a grand scale, it may be well to let you know what troops were in Bohemia on Thursday, the 12th inst. There were thirty-one battalions of the Line, of 350 men; a few battalions of Jagers, and two cavalry regiments. The whole force may have amounted to about 16,000 men. As the danger of war is no longer imminent, it may be stated that none of the fortresses in the northern part of the empire have yet received an adequate supply of provisions, &c. Count Bismarck has positively declared that Prussia did not begin to arm until after March 13; but this assertion is at variance with the reports forwarded by the military attaches of the foreign legations at Berlin to their respective Governments.

On the same subject the *Telegraph* remarks:—

In consequence of the immense number of communications now furnished through the telegraph from different parts of Europe respecting the Austro-Prussian difficulty, there is considerable danger that the public mind may be unnecessarily disturbed by rumours, without waiting to test their relative importance by careful consideration. To the category of untrustworthy reports we should be disposed to assign the various telegrams which describe war between Austria and Italy as imminent. Down to the present date, no official information has been received confirming in any way the rumoured offensive and defensive alliance between the Governments of Berlin and Florence. No doubt—the wish probably being father to the thought—there has been and is throughout the peninsula a general belief in the early outbreak of civil war in Germany. In view of such a contingency, the Government of Italy has made certain military preparations, and has massed troops at Bologna and along the Venetian frontier. But, in spite of the solicitations of Herr von Bismarck, we believe the Italian Ministers have positively declined to abandon a strictly defensive attitude till the tactics of Prussia shall be more clearly explained. In the event of war, Italy would unquestionably receive with favour any proposition from either of the Teutonic Powers which should hold out valid hopes of completing her unity by the acquisition of Venetia; but she is not prepared to engage single-handed in a conflict with Austria expressly to serve the designs of Prussia. The military preparations of Italy cannot justly be regarded as an immediate source of danger to Austria, since it is obvious that they are not for any practical purpose, except in the contingency of an attack upon the empire in the north; and the good sense which has hitherto directed the policy of the South German Power will, doubtless, hinder it from treating a mere demonstration as a serious attack.

It is at Frankfurt, we must repeat, not at Vienna, that the Austro-Prussian difficulty has to be solved; and, thus far, the tenor of events encourages us to hope for a pacific solution. Though the reply of Count Bismarck to Count Mensdorff's proposal for a disarmament was not so frank and direct as could be desired, the substantial issue has been agreed upon by both sides; and from this day, unless anything should arise in the interim to change the aspect of affairs, the disarmament will commence. Thus, pending the consideration of the Prussian proposals for federal reform, we may confidently urge that the danger of hostilities has been avoided, both north and south of the Alps. It would, however, be idle to pretend that the danger is finally removed. Indeed, there are indications that Prussia is rather anxious to gain time than definitively to abandon the pretensions which have brought Germany to the verge of war.

The following is the text of the despatch addressed by Count Mensdorff to Count Karolyi at Berlin:—

Vienna, April 18.
By the direction of his Government, M. de Werther has handed me a note from the Cabinet of Berlin, of the 15th inst., in reply to the despatch which I had the honour to address to you on the 7th of the present month.

It has not escaped the Prussian Government that the explanations contained in my despatch of the 7th inst. have, after the mutual assurances of the two Sovereigns, disposed of all aggressive intentions; that, in consequence, all reasons for military preparations fall to the ground at once; and that any explanations on the subject of the priority of the supposed armaments become superfluous. Nevertheless, the reply of M. de Bismarck continues to discuss that question. His Majesty the Emperor does not believe that that is the right way to arrive at the understanding which is so necessary in the present situation, and he has directed me to submit the following proposition to King William I:—

By the repeated and direct communications which I have addressed to it, the Cabinet of Berlin has been informed that there have been partial movements of troops in Austria, and that some corps have been sent to our north-western frontier. By the present communication his Majesty the Emperor declares himself willing, by an ordinance to be dated April 25, to retract these movements of troops which the Cabinet of Berlin regards as military measures directed against Prussia, and also to take all other measures which would lead to that result, upon condition that, on their part, the Prussian Government undertake to order on the same day, or on the next day, the return to a peace footing of the different corps d'armée which have been reinforced since the 27th of March. In making this proposition the Imperial and Royal Government believes it has done everything within its power to bring about a peaceful solution to the explanations which have been exchanged. Your Excellency is requested without delay to express yourself in this sense to the President of the Council, and, in leaving him a copy of this despatch, to recommend to the most serious consideration of the Cabinet of Berlin the above-mentioned proposition, which is another incontestable proof of our desire to maintain peace.

The Prussian answer to the foregoing despatch was delivered through the Ambassador at Vienna, M. de Werther, to Count Mensdorff, on the 23rd inst. It runs as follows:—

Berlin, April 21.
Your Excellency will have received the copy of a despatch from Count Mensdorff, which Count Karolyi yesterday read to me, and afterwards placed in my hands. The military measures ordered by his Majesty the King have, as your Excellency has repeatedly informed the Imperial Cabinet, been adopted simply with a view to place us upon an equal footing with respect to preparedness for war, which, in the opinion of the King's Government, had become necessary, in consequence of the movement of the corps d'armée, which were distributed among the different provinces of the Empire in such a manner that in the event of war their approach to the Prussian frontiers would have been much accelerated. The Prussian preparations having been exclusively made upon that ground, I have to say that his Majesty the King is ready and willing to accept the proposition made to him, and to put an end to these measures of precaution as soon as the Imperial Government shall have recalled those measures which were the cause of our counter movements. In this sense I authorise your Excellency, by command of his Majesty the King, to state to the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs that the King's Government agrees willingly to the proposal made in the despatch of Count Mensdorff of April 18. In accordance with that proposition, as soon as the King's Government shall receive authentic information that his Majesty the Emperor has countermanded the orders which have been given for placing the Imperial troops in a position of preparedness for war against Prussia, his Majesty the King will on his side at once direct the reduction of those portions of the army which have been increased in strength since March 27. His Majesty will have this order carried out in the same degree, and within the same time, as the corresponding reductions of the war preparations of the Imperial army. With respect to the manner and to the time within which these reductions shall be effected, the King's Government will await further communication from the Imperial Cabinet, in order that the mutual disarmament shall be equal in extent and in progress. The King's Government also expects that the military preparations made by other German Powers will be, in a like manner, countermanded, and that no renewed necessity for military precautions on the part of Prussia will be caused by a con-

tinuance of these preparations. The King's Government will declare itself in this sense to the various other German Courts, and trusts that the Imperial Government, in the interests of peace, will exert its influence in a similar direction.

LORD ELCHO AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE following correspondence has passed between Lord Elcho and the representatives of the working classes in London:—

St. James's-place, April 11.
Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter signed by you as secretary of the Reform League, which gives publicity to the following resolution, which it appears was passed at a meeting of delegates from all the principal trades' societies of London:—

"That in consequence of Lord Elcho having, in his speech in the House of Commons on Mr. Baines's bill for extending the borough franchise, vilified the people in a most shameful manner, this meeting of trades' delegates, representing 70,000 men, declare that they have no confidence in him, and object to his becoming the chairman of any Committee whatever, in the House or out of it, affecting the interest of labour."

This resolution, you say, was passed in consequence of a supposition that Lord Elcho would become the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Masters and Workmen's Act, presided over last Session by Mr. Cobbett, late M.P. for Oldham. I last year, in the absence from the House of Mr. Cobbett through illness, moved, at his request, the appointment of the Committee here referred to. I was a member of that Committee, and assisted to the best of my ability to conduct the inquiry, which the dissolution of Parliament brought to a premature close. After the general election I received a letter from Mr. George Newton, Secretary of the Masters and Workmen's Act Amendment Association, dated August 9, 1865, in which, after congratulating me on my re-election, he asked me to take Mr. Cobbett's place, and move the reappointment of the Committee. This I undertook to do. The Committee has been granted, and as soon as it has been nominated the inquiry will commence.

The appointment of the Chairman will, according to custom, rest with the Committee, and it will be for the members, and for them alone, to say whether I or some one else should fill the chair. Having said this much in explanation of my position in reference to this matter, I must now request the favour of your furnishing me at your earliest convenience, or causing me to be furnished, with the passage or passages from the speech in question, in which I "vilified the people in a most shameful way."

I ask for information upon the point, as I am ignorant of ever having uttered in Parliament or elsewhere words that could be so construed, although I know that I have frequently spoken in just praise of the working classes. If, indeed, I have unwittingly said anything that can be interpreted in the sense attributed to me by the words of the resolution, I shall readily express my regret at having done so.

I remain your obedient servant, ELCHO.

George Howell, Esq.

Your Lordship,—Whilst we apologise for the delay in answering your Lordship's letter, yet we are free to confess that the delay was not altogether accidental; for we were anxious to see how your Lordship would redeem the promise made at St. Martin's Hall meeting with regard to the course you would adopt with the Government Reform Bill. Your Lordship there stated that we (the working men) would have no cause to complain with regard to your conduct on that particular measure. Your Lordship has fulfilled our expectations, and we are now fully satisfied that our conclusion that your Lordship was an enemy to reform is established beyond all doubt, if, indeed, any such doubt ever existed.

But the main purpose of the present letter is the speech delivered by your Lordship in the House of Commons on the 8th of May, 1865, and the resolution of the London Trades Council, as published in the *Morning Star* of Monday, the 9th inst. The expression "vilified in a most shameful manner" is, perhaps, rather a strong one, and one that might be looked upon by some as open to objection. But we use the term in the sense of defame, as used by Johnson, and here we are prepared to take our stand.

We must crave one indulgence in this reply—viz., the quotations are not from the *Times*, as working men seldom go there for their news or reports, and much less for their opinions. We therefore quote the *Daily Telegraph*, which, we presume, will be equally correct with the organ of your Lordship's party. We now "furnish the passages" of your speech upon which the resolution was founded; they are as follow: "The ground taken by all these thoughtful men was that, though by a lowering of the franchise a certain number of good and intelligent working men would get votes, yet it would also let in the mass of men who were improvident and indolent." "Noisy agitators disapproved of it, and thoughtful workmen repudiated it as being prejudicial to themselves, and a premium on improvidence and want of intelligence." "But his (Lord Elcho's) own objection went further than this. His objection to lowering the franchise was that if a departure was made from the present line, the result would be certain and inevitable." The above quotations, with the one referring to the "noisy section of the constituents," meaning thereby the noble toilers in the path of reform, will amply suffice for our present purpose. Now, with regard to the above quotations, we cannot accept, as explaining them away, any assertion to the effect that they were given on the authority of other men. We feel that if they were not indorsed by the speaker they should never have been spoken. And, moreover, the whole speech bears internal evidence of having been carefully prepared. Secondly, your Lordship states in the letter received on the 13th inst., that you are "ignorant of ever having uttered, in Parliament or elsewhere, words that could be so construed." And also that, "If, indeed, I have unwittingly said anything that can be interpreted in the sense attributed to me by the words of the resolution, I shall readily express my regret at having done so." We feel, then, that your Lordship has defamed or vilified us by the words quoted above; for, if the epithets "improvident" and "indolent" be interpreted in the popular and general sense in which they are mostly understood, they mean dissipated and lazy, both of which we emphatically deny. Nay, more, it seems to us a piece of impertinence for any man in his place in Parliament to stigmatise the "mass" of his fellow-countrymen as "improvident and indolent." With reference to the position taken by your Lordship on social questions, we feel quite certain of being able to dispense with your Lordship's help, for we can have no confidence in one who will put us on the head with one hand and thump us in the ribs with the other. If we are such "good fellows" as your Lordship stated at St. Martin's Hall, surely we may be trusted with votes.

"By their works shall ye judge them, whether they be in the faith or not." We believe our conduct at St. Martin's Hall contrasts very favourably with the conduct of your Lordship in Parliament; for we made way for your Lordship to defend yourself in person in a meeting convened by our money for a special purpose, and even ran the risk of having the meeting thrown into disorder. But your Lordship persistently denies us even the right to a vote in the election of a man to reply to the attacks of our enemies in the House of Commons. It is sad that such attacks should be ever made, but no more sad than true; and we find your Lordship opposing the only men in the House who at all know our character and wants and would defend our interests.

In conclusion, your Lordship seems to look upon life, but especially political life, as a huge joke, as was evidenced by the course you pursued at the last election, and also by the speeches delivered in the House. This might be fortunate for your Lordship; but we have neither the time nor the ambition to become jokers or buffoons. Life is too full of anxious and serious work to be thus wasted, and more especially the life of a British legislator. And we feel certain that if universal suffrage were to be passed to-morrow as we advocate it—viz., the manhood of the country—it would tend to elevate the character of the House and make it what it should be—the reflex of the intelligence, industry, and patriotism of the whole kingdom.

We are your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,
GEO. HOWELL, Secretary of Reform League.
GEO. ODGER, Secretary of London Trades Council.

April 21, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I yesterday received your letter of the 21st, in answer to mine of the 11th, in which I requested to be furnished with the passage or passages from my speech on Mr. Baines's Franchise Bill last year, wherein I had, as stated in the Trades Delegates' resolution, "vilified the people in a most shameful manner."

I am glad to find that you now consider the expression "vilified the people in a most shameful manner" as being "rather a strong one, and one that might be looked upon by some as open to objection." I readily accept your explanation.

You, however, proceed to give the passages complained of. This you do by reference to the report of my speech in the *Daily Telegraph*. I had referred you to the *Times* as giving the most full and accurate report of what I said in the House of Commons, but you decline to accept my own version of my words, and try to bind me to a version the accuracy of which I do not acknowledge. Upon this I make no remark. The words you appear mainly to object to are "improvident and indolent," as reported in the *Daily Telegraph*. In the *Times* report the words are "improvident and ignorant," the whole passage in the *Times* report being as follows:—

"The ground I take is this: I find that all those thoughtful men think that by lowering the franchise, as is proposed, in this indiscriminate way, while you get a certain number of good, prudent, and intelligent men, yet, inasmuch as the mass of men are improvident and ignorant, in spite of mechanics' institutes, and, perhaps, will be so to the end of time, the thoughtful and provident people will be swamped as entirely as any other class of the community. I maintain, therefore, that this is not a satisfactory mode of dealing with this question."

Having carefully weighed every word in this passage of my speech, I feel that I have nothing to retract. I cannot admit that I have "defamed or vilified" the people, and I have, therefore, no apology to offer for words which do not admit of being construed in the sense imputed to me by the trades delegates' resolution.

I remain your obedient servant,

Messrs. Howell and Odgers

ELCHO.

THE LONDON BUTCHERS AND THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

ON Tuesday evening a very crowded meeting of London butchers was held in Butchers' Hall, Eastcheap, "to take into consideration the recent Orders in Council relating to the movement of cattle, and to suggest means for alleviating the difficulties felt by the trade and the public." Mr. Edward Hill occupied the chair. Mr. Varley moved the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is necessary that a united effort should be made by the trade to inform the Government and the public of all important facts connected with the cattle and meat trades, in order that the best legislation should be carried out." From his opening remarks the speaker combated with much spirit the proposal made that foreign cattle should be slaughtered at the wharves; for, he said, such a course would be the "thin end of the wedge" towards establishing abattoirs in the outskirts of the town—an infringement of the liberty of the butchers, against which he said, amid loud cheers, they would to a man stand. He proceeded to show that the establishment of public abattoirs to the abolition of urban slaughter-houses would cause most serious inconvenience to the butchers, inasmuch as the butchers could not consult the exigencies of their trade, and kill their two or three sheep as they needed. That the slaughter-house was not unhealthy was proved by the healthfulness of those who lived near those places, and he called for any comparison to be made between the butchers and any other class of tradesmen. The removal, he maintained, of these slaughter-houses would be a great injury to the poorer classes, as those parts of meat which were purchased by the lower classes, as sheep's heads, liver, and other parts which were regarded as offal, would not be obtained if public slaughter-houses were established. He protested against the views taken by the press, and said that the advocacy of public slaughter-houses must have been entered upon in ignorance. Mr. Stride seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Cobb then moved a resolution, stating "that recent legislation and restrictions have caused a great loss to the trade, and increased cost to the public." He suggested, as a means of convincing Mr. Hunt, M.P., of the evils of the dead-meat trade, that the hon. gentleman should be taken over Newgate or Leadenhall Market early on market mornings, and let him see how the meat was handled. He dwelt upon the details of public abattoirs, and demanded that butchers' shops, which he pronounced the pride of England, should not be robbed of their adornment of fine fat cattle. He urged also that the establishment of abattoirs would cause a great increase of price to the purchasers of meat. Mr. Short seconded the motion, which was carried *unanimously*. Mr. Woodley moved—"That any restrictions on the removal of healthy cattle within the metropolitan district, or compelling their slaughter at any other place than the butcher's own premises is totally unnecessary." Mr. Ilsey seconded this, which was also carried. Mr. Morris then moved—"That the compulsory slaughter of cattle or sheep at public slaughter-houses would entail great extra expense, large loss of valuable property, increased traffic of horses and carts through the streets, and prevent the possibility of proper supervision and protection being exercised by the owners." Mr. Giblet seconded this, which was also agreed to. In some after speeches which were made, the right of the butchers to consideration was urged, and the action of butchers as a trade in trading with ready money, and in working early and late, was also pressed. In conclusion, it was said that no foreign example could be taken, as foreigners were not beef-eaters, like the English. Resolutions were passed calling upon the butchers to form a trade society, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and to the masters and wardens for the use of the hall.

AN INCONVENIENT ACQUAINTANCE.—A New York paper illustrates the disorganised social condition in the neighbourhood of the Rio Grande by the following conversation in a coffee-house at Brownville the other day:—A gay-looking Mexican pleasantly addressed a Frenchman, who understood the language, saying, "Excuse me, my friend, but it seems to me we've met somewhere." "I can't remember ever having met you anywhere," replied the other. "That's strange," said the Mexican; "I was sure I had met you; but now are you right sure you never saw me anywhere?" The Frenchman, taking a good look at him, said, "I am very certain I never met you before in my life." "Well, then I'm mistaken in the man, that's all, and I beg your pardon. Will you take a drink, my friend?" The Frenchman accepted, and they drank and separated. The cream of this interview consisted in the fact that the two had met, and that the Frenchman knew the Mexican the moment he saw him. The Mexican was one of the gang of robbers who recently pillaged the steamer *Montezuma*. The Frenchman was on board at the time, and it was this very robber who had stripped him of his watch, and boots, and clothes, even to his last shirt. The Frenchman declined recognising him, or having him arrested, because, if he did so, he felt sure of being "spotted" and murdered by others of the gang. Sweet state of society!

HOSPITAL NURSING.—There are four metropolitan hospitals in which the system of lady-nursing has now been tried sufficiently long to enable a just estimate to be formed of its merits. From the experience of King's College, University College, St. Thomas's, and the Great Northern Hospitals it is found that the plan is attended with the greatest benefit, and with none of those evils which many at first feared from its introduction. In one respect especially various forebodings have not been realised. There is no interference with the religious convictions of the patients. Nothing like proselytism is attempted. The medical authorities of these institutions freely express their satisfaction with a system which gives them all the advantages which education, intelligence, and refinement can bring to bear upon a task peculiarly demanding such influences. Efforts are now being made to introduce this system into other hospitals. A committee, consisting partly of lay and partly of medical members, has lately recommended unanimously to the weekly board of St. George's that two wards should be given up to the Sisters of St. Peter's Home, Brompton, with a view of testing the working of the system. A special court of the governors will be shortly called to consider this measure, and there seems no reason to doubt that it will meet with approval. At Charing-cross Hospital arrangements have been concluded by which, in the course of the present month, the nursing will be confined to the ladies of St. John's House. Miss Louisa Twining has offered to take the superintendence of the nursing at the Middlesex Hospital, and to introduce a staff of lady sisters and nurses. Nearly all the medical staff are strongly in favour of accepting this offer, but they have not yet received the necessary sanction from the weekly board to carry it into effect. The question is to come before the next quarterly meeting. We are surprised to hear it rumoured that the weekly board is disinclined to adopt the system. If this be the case it must surely arise from a want of sufficient consideration of the subject. A liberal offer is made, by which, with a distinct saving in expense, a plan of nursing which has stood the test of several years' experience is proposed to be carried out in the hospital. At present, when extra nurses are required, these are sought wherever they can be procured, with a result which often gives them most inefficient agents. Under the proposed system good nurses are immediately forthcoming for any emergency. It needs but a visit to the various hospitals where the system is pursued to notice its advantages in the superior order, cleanliness, and general management which prevail. Surely, the weekly board will not hesitate about accepting an offer which must be attended with the greatest benefit to the patients, for whose welfare they are responsible. If there were no other reason for urging the measure, it would still remain a question whether, as managers of a public charity dependent upon voluntary subscriptions, they are justified in refusing an offer which will save expense, while supplying the hospital with an infinitely more efficient staff than at present can be procured.—*The Lancet*.

METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION.

FIRST REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

ON Tuesday morning was issued the first report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the local government and local taxation of the metropolis.

The Committee have deemed it expedient to report, in the first instance, upon the local taxation of the metropolis under the Acts constituting the Metropolitan Board of Works; and the greater part of this document consists of a narrative of the proceedings of the board. According to this account, nearly the whole of the expenditure and obligations of the board have been incurred for the purpose of supplying the wants arising from the defects of former administration of the affairs of the metropolis, and of effecting permanent improvements which have tended to increase the value of property in the metropolis. The works undertaken are of such magnitude that the charges for them have been extended by Parliament over many years, and their effect will be felt long after all the charges have been defrayed. The whole of this expenditure is of a novel character, resulting from special legislation, imposing new and unforeseen burdens, and the Committee recommend that in any arrangement of the financial resources of the board a portion of the charge for permanent improvements and works should be borne by the owners of property within the metropolis, the rate being in the first instance paid by the occupier, and subsequently deducted from his rent. The Committee also recommend that whenever improvements or other works undertaken by the board are of magnitude and of a permanent character the charge for them should be defrayed in the first instance by loans to be raised by the board on the security of its rates. They add that in prosecuting their inquiry they will not fail to consider the question of conferring upon the owners of property the power of being represented in the Board of Works. The following clauses in the report relative to the coal and wine duties in the City of London were substituted for clauses of a different kind in the original draught as written by

THE NEW CENTRAL MARKET, VIENNA.

Mr. Ayrton, the chairman, at the instance of Lord John Manners. After alluding to the evidence the report says:—"Your Committee cannot but attach great weight to the opinion thus expressed by the representatives of the Metropolitan Board and the Corporation of the City of London; and although evidence has been given by some witnesses as to the unfair incidence of the tax upon their particular trades, your Committee have no reason to believe that the existence of the coal and wine duties has exercised a prejudicial effect upon any of the industries alleged to suffer by their imposition. It is further, in the judgment of your Committee, no slight recommendation of these duties that they are easily and economically collected, are already allocated by Act of Parliament for a term of sixteen and a quarter years, to defray the cost of the several improvements above enumerated, and, having endured for a long period of time, do not excite the hostility which a new tax is likely to incur. Your Committee are therefore of opinion that, should the works already referred to another committee be sanctioned by it, the coal and wine duties might beneficially be continued for a further limited period."

In the insertion of the foregoing, Lord J. Manners was supported by Mr. Tite, Alderman Lawrence, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Sandford, and Mr. Kekewich. The original words, which condemned the coal tax, were supported by Mr. Bayley, Mr. Baring, Mr. J. S. Mill, and Mr. Locke.

An important passage in the report refers to the heavy pressure of local taxation in the less wealthy districts of London, where, in the opinion of the Metropolitan Board, direct taxation on the occupiers of property has reached its utmost limits. This is more felt from the fact that, whilst the burdens which produce inequality are placed upon districts locally, those which have been incurred for the benefit of the more wealthy districts, and which, if they had been also localised, would have tended to redress the inequality have been made general. "It is apparent," say the Committee, "that if the local taxation of the metropolis were more equal, and the heaviest burdens were not cast on those least able to bear them and the lightest on those most able, a much greater revenue could be raised from direct taxation; for if the inhabitants of such districts as St. George-the-Martyr or White-chapel have paid rates ranging from 6s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. in the pound, it is obvious that the inhabitants of St. George's, Hanover-square, Paddington, Kensington, and St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, could more easily bear rates to the same extent. A rate of 4s. in the pound (instead of the existing average rate of 3s. 9d.) over the metropolis, for all the purposes of local government, would yield an additional revenue of £181,768. It would appear, therefore, that one mode of providing funds for all local purposes would be found in a nearer approach to the equalisation of local burdens on the metropolis; but as this involves not merely the charges imposed by the Metropolitan Board, but the charges for the administration of the poor law, it would carry your Committee beyond the scope of the present inquiry."

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

THE author of the attempt upon the life of the Emperor is a young man of about twenty years of age, named Olchewsky; such, at least, was the name he gave to the police a few hours after his arrest. A thousand conjectures are afloat respecting the motive which impelled him to attempt so great a crime. It is asserted that Olchewsky is a Russian gentleman ruined by emancipation, while some represent him to be a Radical of the Nihilist sect. According to others he belongs to the bourgeois class of Podolia (an old Polish province), and is only the instrument of a vast conspiracy against the Emperor's life. The accused declares himself to belong to the lower classes, and he speaks the dialect of the common people. Externally, his dress bore out this statement; but it was found, upon searching him, that he wore fine under linen. His hands also are soft, and his language, in the course of a long examination, becomes

refined, evidently from forgetfulness. He pretends not to understand any foreign language; but when Prince Suwarow, in the course of the first hearing, made a few remarks in French to Prince Dolgorouky, Chief of the Secret Police, of great importance to the prisoner, it was evident that the latter perfectly comprehended what was said.

On the 19th inst. the Emperor gave audience at the Winter Palace to the representatives of the nobility and inhabitants of the

ceeded Count Davydoff's last words. The Emperor replied:—"Gentlemen,—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the expression of your feelings upon this melancholy occasion. Last year, at the same period, all classes testified their sincere sympathy with me. If, after my trust in God, anything sustains me in my difficult task, it is in especial that devotion and those sentiments which are constantly expressed towards me with so much unanimity under all difficult circumstances, both by you, gentlemen of the nobility, and by all other classes.

Again I thank you all from the bottom of my heart." Turning then towards the representatives of the nobility, his Majesty added, "I reckon, gentlemen, upon your cordially receiving among you the peasant who saved my life yesterday, and who has been raised by me to the rank of a noble. I think he has well deserved the honour of being a Russian gentleman."

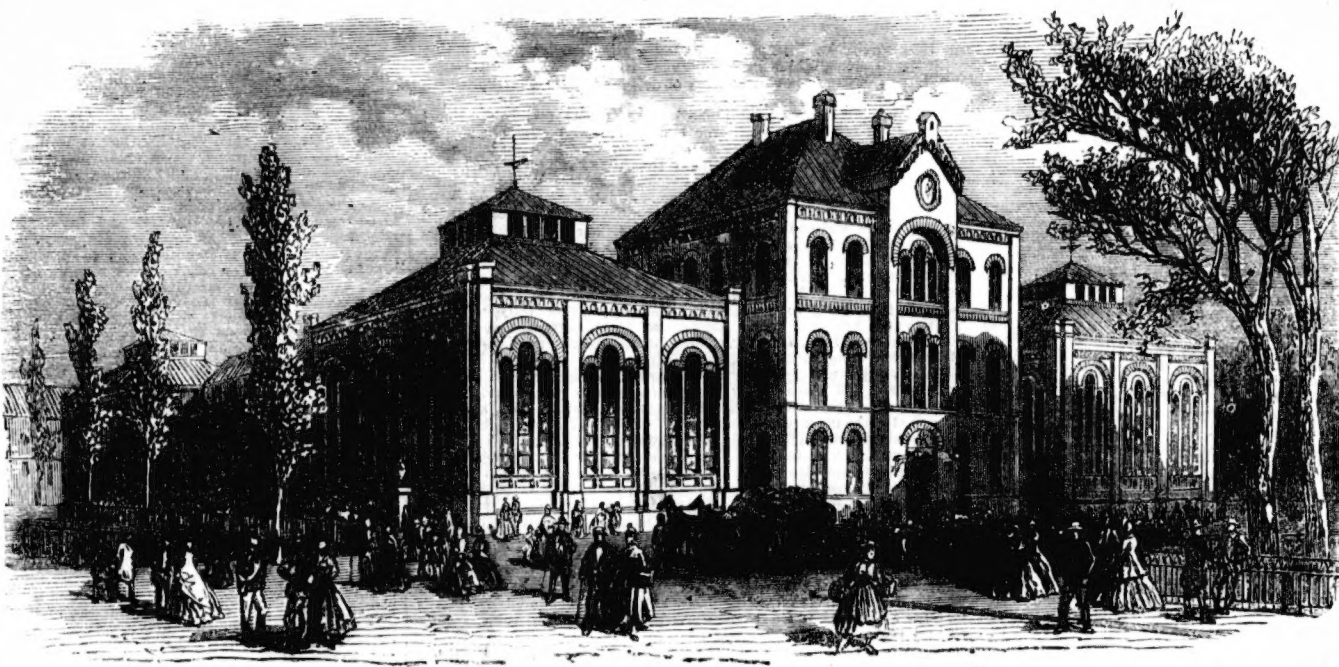
Loud and prolonged cheers greeted the close of the Emperor's speech. His Majesty cordially shook hands with and embraced the Marshal of the Nobility, who kissed his Sovereign's hand. Their Majesties walked to the end of the crowded hall amid the most enthusiastic applause and demonstrations of attachment, and then retired to their private apartments.

A correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg, says that the young man who had struck the elbow of the assassin and thus saved the life of the Emperor, was at once stopped by the police and taken before the Governor-General, to whom he tremblingly confessed that he was indeed the man who had stood next the wretch who fired the shot. Great, no doubt, was the young man's amazement when, instead, as he had probably expected, of being disbelieved or even charged with complicity in the crime, he was driven off to the palace to be presented to the Emperor. His Majesty had just returned from a second visit to the cathedral of our Lady of Kazan, in which he had

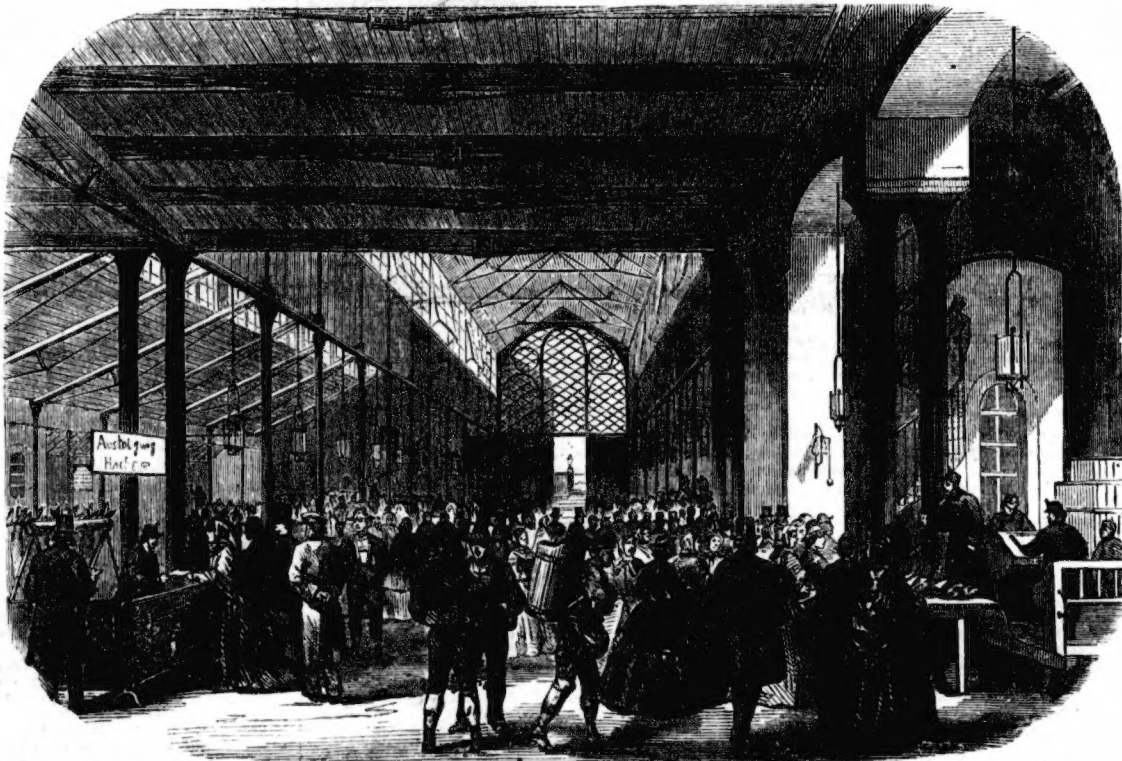
been accompanied by the whole of his family, and coming into the great hall, which by this time was still more crowded with all sorts and conditions of men—the palace doors having been literally left wide open—the Emperor asked, "Where is my deliverer?" Joseph, son of John Kommissaroff, an ordinary-looking man, of about twenty-five, by trade a hatter's apprentice, and wearing the garb of his order, was at once marshalled in amidst deafening cheers, which rang out again and again when his Majesty, having kissed Kommissaroff, said, "I make thee a nobleman."

"What think you, gentlemen," continued the Emperor, turning towards the noblemen around him, "is he not worthy of being in your ranks?" Deafening hurrahs was the response given, and henceforth John Osipovitch Kommissaroff becomes the most popular nobleman in Russia. Let me add, for the satisfaction of the ladies, that Kommissaroff is married to a peasant woman, and that he has a daughter eight months old, whose dowry will evidently not be despised one of these days. Strange to say, the lucky hatter's apprentice comes from Kostroma, only eight miles from the village where dwelt Ivan Susanin, who saved the life of Michael, the first Romanoff Sovereign, as represented in Glinka's opera of the "Life of the Czar."

From all parts of the empire a continuous stream of congratulatory telegrams is pouring in upon the Emperor. Already they count by hundreds, and there is no sign of their cessation. The Governors-General of the various provinces were the first to offer



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW MARKET.



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT NAVE OF THE MARKET.

metropolis, who had asked permission to present an address congratulating his Majesty upon his providential escape. The address was read by Count Orloff Davydoff, Marshal of the Nobility. It said:—"Sire,—Under the present distressing, yet at the same time consolatory, circumstances, we, the Marshals, deputies, and nobles of St. Petersburg, only fail to address your Majesty in the name of all the nobility of Russia, because every assembly of nobles will be jealous of the right of expressing its sentiments in person. But we come before your Majesty to-day in the



THE FISH-MARKET UNDER THE CENTRAL HALL.

the tribute of their loyal hearts to the Czar; then followed in rapid succession the clergy, the nobility, the Universities. The Town Councils came next. The commanders of the several army corps and the Colonels in command of distinguished regiments were not backward in addressing the dispenser of military honours. The Royal pages, the military schools, the mercantile corporations—in short, the whole interminable array of official and aristocratic Russia also hastened to assure their Sovereign of their unshaken fidelity on this melancholy occasion.

STATUE OF THE LATE LORD HERBERT.

SHORTLY after the death of Lord Herbert of Lea a subscription was set on foot for the purpose of erecting a lasting public memorial to him. The committee, after due deliberation, decided on having a statue in bronze, not being able to obtain a suitable site for the work in marble. J. H. Foley, Esq., R.A., was commissioned to execute the statue, which will be erected, before the close of the season, in the front of the War Office, Pall-mall. The figure stands 9 ft. high, and will be placed on a pedestal of 10 ft. 6 in., which latter will be decorated with three reliefs illustrative of the following important subjects:—The establishment of the volunteer force; the institution of the Herbert and other military hospitals; and the adoption in the Army and Navy of the Armstrong gun. These will also be in bronze and placed in panels on the pedestal, which will be of polished red granite, with a substructure of grey granite, also to be polished. His Lordship is represented attired in peer's robes.

THE NEW CENTRAL MARKET OF VIENNA.

THERE are few places to which residents become more attached after some time spent in its pleasant society than to Vienna; for, beside being one of the gayest cities in the world, it is one of the most salubrious; and there are a hundred attractions for people of the most various tastes. It cannot be said either that the capital of Austria lacks public buildings; and yet, following the fashion of the present day, vast improvements have recently been made in its streets, and many important additions are to be seen in those edifices devoted to the common business of the people. Amongst the works most characteristic of national improvement the Central Market, represented in our Engraving, is, perhaps, the most conspicuous. It was inaugurated at the end of last year, the numerous difficulties in the way of its establishment having been happily overcome by the director of the municipal commission, to whom all honour is due.

The advantages to be derived from this vast establishment are enormous, both to buyers and sellers; for the vendors, being able to meet together in making their purchases, are able to regulate the prices of the goods, which are sold by auction; and for the consumer it is of importance that all provisions are directly under the inspection of the civic authorities and are not allowed to be sold without examination, the weight and measure being also carefully revised. The Central Market has been built from the plans and under the supervision of M. Carl Gabriel, and has on one side the railway bridge in the Landstrasse quarter, and the Lastenstrasse running parallel with the watercourse; on the other side it faces the principal streets of the Landstrasse and Ungargasse. The land on which the market is built slopes in consequence of the viaduct; from the highest to the lowest part there is a difference of about 14 ft. The entrance to the market is on a level with the viaduct bridge and the bridge Wienflussbrücke. The back of the building, by this inequality in the ground, appears to have a first floor; and to obviate this the lower part has been appropriated as a market for meat and fish. It has been provided with a service of water and two large reservoirs for ice. The roof of the building is



WYCLIFFE'S CHURCH, LUTTERWORTH.

supported by iron columns; the walls are of stone. The goods to be sold are divided into eight classes, and a discount is allowed to the factors.

Our Engraving represents the market at the busiest time in the day, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. The sale by auction commences at five o'clock in the morning, and continues till ten; while from eleven to one is the time appointed for ordinary sale.

WYCLIFFE'S CHURCHES.

LUTTERWORTH.

THERE is one thing which is a constant source of astonishment to Americans visiting this country, and some reference to it is continually appearing in the remarks of the most intelligent travelers of that great people, who, being our relatives, descended from the same stock, have many of the same inbred sympathies and feelings. We mean the frequency with which they discover, in some apparently insignificant or unimportant place, records, buildings, or memorials of the ancient history of the country. This is,

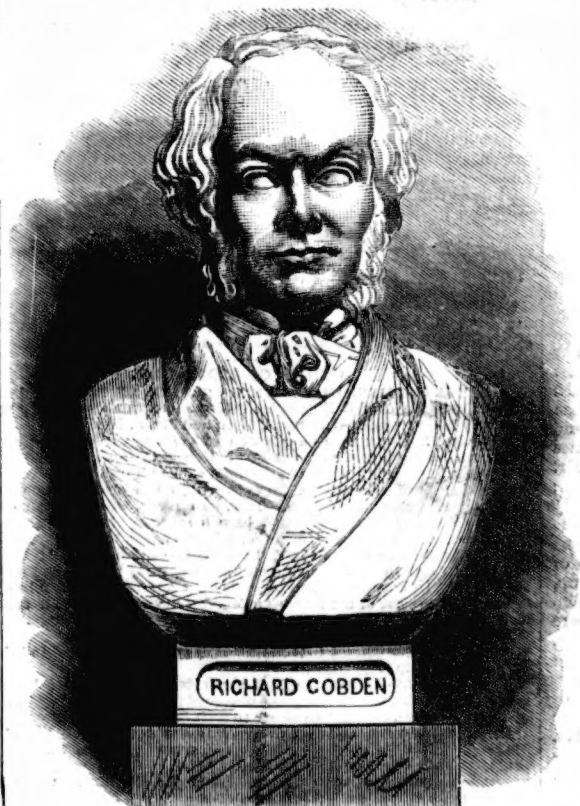


STATUE OF THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA.—(J. H. FOLEY, R.A., SCULPTOR.)

of course, impossible in a country like their own, where the only memorials of the past refer to the tribes who inhabited the vast continent before European settlement. American history is itself too young to have left any marks of antiquity upon the land; and yet, deep in the American heart, is sympathy for this ancient, unwritten evidence of a nation's growth and power.

The ignorance and indifference of many English people to the treasures of antiquity which lie immediately around them is also in its way remarkable, and one can scarcely control an indignant surprise to discover that in remote villages, or even in larger towns, where a magnificent example of ancient church architecture attracts the antiquary and the stranger, the inhabitants have scarcely troubled themselves to inquire even into the history and genealogy of the edifice.

Happily, this cannot be said of the people of Lutterworth, that old Leicestershire parish in the hundred of Gathlaxton, where the church has been recently and worthily restored. There is good reason for cherishing and preserving this sacred build-



STATUE OF THE LATE MR. COBDEN, EXECUTED FOR THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—T. WOOLNER, ESQ., SCULPTOR.

ing, not only for its own sake, which indeed would be reason enough, as anybody will admit who has seen its fine proportions and the glorious carved screen which separates the nave from the chancel, but because from that fine pulpit of carved oak the great Reformer Wycliffe addressed his congregation while he held the living of Lutterworth. And as a main source of the interest attaching to the church is found in the connection of Wycliffe with it, it will not be inappropriate to give, along with our Engraving, a short notice of the life of the earliest English Reformer. John de Wycliffe, Wiclif, or Wycliffe, styled the "Morning Star of the Reformation," was born probably in Yorkshire, about 1324. Of his life previous to his appearance at college little or nothing is known, but it appears that he was admitted, first, of Queen's, but was afterwards removed to Merton, College, Oxford. In 1361 his great talents procured him the mastership of Balliol College, and four years afterwards he was made Warden of Canterbury Hall, then founded by Archdeacon Islip, whose successor, Simon Langham, displaced him at the instigation of the monks, who were the sworn foes of Wycliffe, for exposing their corrupt errors and practices. In 1374, the Pope having cited King Edward III. to Avignon for refusing to pay him a yearly tribute, Wycliffe was appointed a member of the legation sent to the conferences held thereupon at Bruges. About this time he was preferred by the King to the rectory of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. Having now openly preached against the corruptions of the Roman Church, Pope Gregory XI., being informed of his conduct, issued several bulls against him, charging him with numerous heresies. An assembly was accordingly held at St. Paul's, by Courtney, Bishop of London, to examine Wycliffe, who appeared, supported by John of Gaunt (Duke of Lancaster) and Lord Henry Percy. Wycliffe made an able defence of himself, and the council ended without any determination. It would appear that, still continuing to denounce Papal corruption, he was, in 1378, summoned before a synod held in the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth; but his safety was secured by a message from the King's mother ordering the proceedings to terminate. It is remarkable that, although Wycliffe continued his vehement attacks upon the temporal power of the Pope, and also upon several vital points of Romish doctrine, he escaped the fate of those who professed "heresy." This immunity from the consequences of his bold conduct is supposed to have been owing to the secret protection of John of Gaunt; but, forty years after his death, his bones were taken up and burnt by order of the Council of Constance. He wrote, among other works, a tract on the Schism of the Popes; and also translated the New Testament into English. He died at Lutterworth, 1384.

AUST CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This church is situated on the red sandstone cliffs which overhang the old passage across the Severn, in the parish of Henbury. It was presented to the great Reformer, Wycliffe, by King Edward III., in 1375, in connection with a prebendal stall in the collegiate church of Westbury-on-Frym, and was held by him till his death. There he resided when driven away by persecution from Lutterworth; and there, tradition adds, he translated a great portion of the Bible. Nothing beyond the foundations remain of the old "Priest's House" in which he lived. This church has during the last year been undergoing most careful repairs, under Messrs. Pope and Burdon, architects, Bristol; and was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese, on Saturday, the 7th inst.

All the beautiful stained-glass windows in the chancel have been presented by Mrs. Cann Lippincott, of Over Park. The Curate and Lecturer is the Rev. W. Vigers, presented by the Vicar of Henbury, in 1860. Aust is also celebrated from its being the place where St. Augustine met the Welsh Bishops, and probably derives its name from Augustine (Austin). It is also memorable for the meeting that took place between Edward the Elder and Leoline, Prince of South



AUST CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Wales, who, refusing to cross the Severn, was met half way by the English King, and there did homage for the Principality.

BUST OF MR. COBDEN.

OUR Engraving represents the bust of the late Mr. Cobden which has been executed for the Emperor of the French by Mr. Thomas Woolner, the eminent sculptor. The characteristic and expressive features of the great Free Trader have been admirably rendered in this bust, which will be, when placed in the Imperial halls of Paris, a memorial to all time of the services rendered by the original in promoting commerce and good-will between Great Britain and France.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 277.

MR. GRAHAM.

The debate on Thursday night last week was not very lively, nor very instructive. It was opened by Mr. Graham, the member for Glasgow. Do our readers remember Mr. Graham? He seconded the Address at the opening of the new Parliament; and, though he was evidently cumbered with his unusual military dress and his troublesome sword, he did his work well. There was nothing original in the matter or the style of that speech; but he had carefully prepared it; he delivered it in an easy, flowing way, and as an address speech it was thought to be a marked success. When, therefore, Mr. Graham rose to speak on the reform question, the House was quite prepared to listen to what he had to say. "Ah!" said many in their minds, "this is the man who spoke so well on the Address; we must listen to him." Mr. Graham had, therefore, not only a large audience, but one prepossessed in his favour, which is a great advantage. Moreover, he had another advantage: he had to occupy an auspicious time. The late Sir Robert Peel used to say that there were not more than two or three hours in a long night favourable for speaking—the first hour in a debate and the first two hours after dinner. After 6.30 members get impatient and loose in their attention; after seven they go away to dinner; and after eleven they are restless for a division. Mr. Graham was fortunate in getting the first hour; and did he succeed? Well, not to any great extent. He spoke flowingly enough, made now and then a smart, telling point; but, on the whole, he travelled in the old ruts—saying nothing new, but only repeating old arguments, now quite threadbare, and confuting fallacies which have been thrice and four times slain. "But was he not witty? One of the morning papers praises his wit." Well, he was jocose, or tried to be, rather than witty; and his jokes, to speak the truth, were not very brilliant. True, they excited laughter; but then, in the way of jokes, the House is proverbially thankful for very small mercies. A Frenchman who had been in the gallery, and had heard the House laughing vociferously, said, as he came out, "The House of the Commons is a very laughable House." He meant prone to laugh, but it is true in two senses—it is laughably prone to laugh. On the whole, then, we should say that, when we come to look back upon this debate, Mr. Graham's speech will not shine out as one of its bright and particular stars.

A LORD OF THE CAVE.

Shall we say a word or two about Lord Elcho, who rose when Mr. Graham sat down? Perhaps we ought, though space is valuable, seeing that his Lordship is an Adullamite, and, in virtue of being a Lord, one of the most prominent of the dwellers in the cave. First, then, let us note that his Lordship is not, as some suppose, a seceder from the Whig ranks, for he never was a Whig. He calls himself a Liberal Conservative. We should call him a hybrid. He is one of those independent members who cannot be depended upon; and when a grave political contest comes on, no man knows on which side his Lordship will vote. He held office once as a Lord of the Treasury, but it was in the Earl of Aberdeen's coalition Government. When that was broken up and Lord Palmerston formed a Ministry, Lord Elcho retired. So much for Lord Elcho's political status. He belongs to the neutrals, of whom Dryden sings—

Neutrals, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither flesh nor fish, nor good red herring.

Lord Elcho's style of speaking we have aforetime described. His Lordship is not wanting in words; on the contrary, his eloquence flows evenly and constantly, like water from a perennial spring, which he drougts dries up and no temper surcharges; and his voice is like his eloquence—musical, soft, never roused into loudness by passion, and never depressed by pathos; and, lastly, his manner is in harmony with both. And now, a glance at Lord Elcho's speech, and we must leave his Lordship. The speech, then, was for the most part, a defence of his Lordship; and, as few in the House, and fewer, in proportion, out of it, care what his Lordship does or says, it must be adjudged a failure. Egotistical speeches seldom charm and never move the House. We have told our readers that Mr. Graham attempted to be witty, and succeeded only in being heavily jocose. Lord Elcho caught the infection, but only proved (as Douglas Jerrold once said of another Lord) that he may be a wit amongst Lords, but certainly not a Lord amongst wits. The debate on Thursday was closed by a rasping, telling speech from Mr. Milner Gibson, about which—other matters ahead waiting for us—we can say nothing.

DULNESS AND DISSONANCE.

Friday night will be ever memorable, for on that occasion we had Mr. Coleridge again on his legs. In the hands of Mr. Leeson Gower, Mr. Gregory, the Solicitor-General for Scotland (Mr. Young), and Sir Stafford Northcote, the debate had languished. Mr. Young made a solid and argumentative speech; but our Scotch speakers are generally dry (excepting always the Lord Advocate, who is one of the most accomplished speakers in the House), and Scotch lawyers are as dry as dust itself. Sir Stafford Northcote, too, was quite up to the mark; but then it was his own mark, which is not a very lofty altitude. It was not, therefore, surprising that the House thinned away, and left some of these dull orators to discourse to a beggarly array of empty benches, or that when it began to fill again the members were restless and impatient. The scene, though, was all changed when Mr. Coleridge rose after the harsh, unmusical tones of the prospective Chancellor of the Exchequer had ceased to grate upon our ears. The House had heard the learned member for Exeter before, and longed to hear him again.

A CONTRAST.

Last week we noticed the contrast between the speech of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton and that of Mr. John Stuart Mill, which followed. Here, then, was another contrast quite as great—so marked, indeed, that one could almost fancy that Mr. Coleridge designedly rose immediately after Sir Stafford Northcote, in order that Sir Stafford's harangue might act as a good background to bring out into more striking relief the beauties of his own. But, however this may have been, whether it was by accident or design that Mr. Coleridge followed Sir Stafford, nothing could have been more happy than the arrangement. It was a change at once from harsh discord to sweet music, like that which is so beautifully described in Milton's "Mask of Comus." For a long time we had been listening to the grating, unmusical tone of the Hon. Baronet: when he sat down, "the wonted roar was up, and filled the air with barbarous dissonance." Then came the "unusual stop of sudden silence," and "at last a soft and solemn-breathing sound rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes and stole upon the air." To those who have never heard Mr. Coleridge this may appear to be a forced and fanciful description; but all those who listened to this speech will recognise it as simply true. The effect of Mr. Coleridge's speaking upon his hearers is precisely that of beautiful music. All are charmed for the time. Conservatism lays aside its haunting apprehensions of the invading army of democracy which is to swallow us all up, the grimmest political economist relaxes his muscles, and hardened officialism becomes diaphanous. But let no man suppose that there is nothing more in Mr. Coleridge's speeches than beauty of style, musical cadences, effective manner, and the other external graces of the accomplished orator. To suppose this would be a great mistake. Indeed, these alone would be wholly ineffective in the House of Commons. Members of Parliament are the least likely men in the world to be cheated by mere outward show. There are in Mr. Coleridge's speeches sound reasoning; generous, noble, sentiments; delicate irony, and even sarcasm, though devoid of sting. Nor is there wanting force, as some might imagine. In proof of this, take the peroration of his speech:—"Guard, if you please, the grace of freedom by the majesty of the law; but I say it is you are the true revolutionaries, and not we; you who would reject these moderate demands for popular advance; you who, instead of deepening the channel and widening the banks of the stream, would drive it up and hem it in, till the accumulating weight of its waters

bursts through the puny barriers and bear with them destruction instead of fertility."

CHAFF.

The slang word "chaff" has not, as Mr. Disraeli would say, been imported at present into the debates of the House, but the thing signified by the word is not uncommon. Lord Palmerston, when so minded, could chaff an opponent with admirable skill; and now Mr. Disraeli is the cleverest hand at chaffing. The chaffing, though, of the House is not done in the broad, coarse style which one hears in the streets amongst cabmen and costermongers, but is much more artistic and delicate, and more cleverly wrapped up. As a specimen of the chaff tolerated in the House, the short speech which Mr. Disraeli gave us on Friday night week on the probable duration of the debate is perfect. At the close of the debate the Chancellor of the Exchequer modestly asked the right hon. gentleman opposite whether it would not be possible to come to some understanding that the discussion on the Reform Bill should come to a close on Monday or Tuesday night; whereupon Mr. Disraeli rose. We cannot give his speech, but if our readers will turn to it, they will perceive that the right hon. gentleman was obviously chaffing the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "He could not say when the debate would close. Many gentlemen on his side wished to speak. The right hon. gentleman had delivered six speeches in Lancashire. He (Mr. Disraeli) did not wish to make so many, but it was not unnatural that he should wish to deliver one," and so on, in the same strain; and at last he wound up by announcing that probably on Monday night they would be able to see how the debate was proceeding; and he certainly hoped that before the end of the week they might approach its termination. It is difficult to define in words what chaffing is, but this was unquestionably chaffing. You could see it in the mock solemnity and simulated gravity of the speaker; and that the House, and especially the followers of the right hon. gentleman, recognised it as such was proved by the roars of laughter and cheers with which they received every sentence of the speech. In short, everybody knew that the Conservative leader was not revealing his real motives for prolonging the debate, but was only chaffing. Had he revealed his real motives, he would probably have spoken in this wise:—"It is natural for the Government to wish to close the debate, as the decisions of the Committees upstairs are every day thinning their ranks. It is equally natural that we should wish to prolong it, because those decisions are increasing our strength; and we mean to prolong it as much as we can." This, however, he could not say; and hence this chaffing speech, which so delighted his followers behind. And certainly it was, to say the least of it, very cleverly done.

MR. BRIGHT.

The debate on Friday night was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Bright, and on Monday, therefore, he had to open the discussion, and of course there was a great crowd of members, and peers, and strangers to hear him. Mr. Disraeli in his chaffing speech had given as a reason why the discussion would probably be much prolonged, that "on Monday the debate would be opened by an orator of commanding powers, who seldom enters a debate without adding fuel to the fire." And no doubt most of those who came down expected a fiery oration—thoughts that breathe in words that burn—from the great Radical chief. But, if so, they were disappointed; for, though Mr. Bright spoke for two hours and more by the clock, he never got excited, nor attempted to excite his hearers, but contented himself with delivering a plain, simple, argumentative speech. He was not dull, though. Mr. Bright probably could not be dull if he were to try. He has such a happy way of proving his arguments with apt illustrations. His extensive reading in literary regions where few of his class have travelled has given him command of such a number of felicitous quotations, and, moreover, he has a fund of quiet humour, that must ever save him from dullness. As to quotations, was there ever anything happier than this? Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton had been enthusiastic in his praises of the working men, but he would not give them votes. Whereupon Mr. Bright quoted the lines of Shonstone:—

He kicked them down stairs with such a sweet grace,
They may think he was handing them up.

As a proof that Mr. Bright, though closely argumentative, was not dull, note the fact—he held the attention of the House for two hours.

WHITESIDE'S FIREWORKS.

Mr. Whiteside, the great Irish pyrotechnist, made a mistake when he rose to exhibit his fireworks at seven o'clock. Fireworks at eleven or twelve may be interesting enough to those who, having dined and wine, love something exciting; but who would stop to hear them bang and crackle at the expense of a dinner? Mr. Whiteside, however, chose this time to exhibit his, and he had to endure the penalty, for at one time, and that soon after he got up, there were not more than some forty or fifty members in the House, and they seemed not to view the exhibition with much interest. Mr. Gladstone, having probably dined early (the leader of the House generally dines early), was present; but clearly he was not much charmed by the pyrotechnical display, for, whilst the serpents and the crackers were whizzing and fizzing around him, he sat calmly reading a bluebook. To outsiders it may seem wonderful that anyone could read amidst such a noise; but use is everything. There are men who will sleep in a smithy whilst a hundred hammers are ringing upon a hundred anvils; and we ourselves have in our younger days slipped through the Horn Gate which leads into the land of dreams whilst the thunders of a Boanerges preacher were pealing over our heads, and only woke up when the thunder ceased. Such is the force of habit. Of Mr. Whiteside's pyrotechnics we will say nothing, except this—they were very much like what we have had a hundred times before, and the exhibition lasted more than two hours. Nor can we say any more about anybody this week, for our space is used up.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords sat for a short time, when the Royal assent was given to certain bills and others were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The Chairman of the Nottingham Election Committee having reported that they had unseated Sir Robert Clifton and Mr. S. Morley, Lord CRANBOURNE raised a question of privilege, and stated that one of the counsel engaged in the defence of Sir Robert Clifton's seat had informed him that, immediately after the Committee had given their decision, the Hon. Baronet had been arrested for debt within the precincts of the House and had been taken off to prison. This, he alleged, was a breach of privilege, as no hon. gentleman who had been a member of the House, and who might happen to be unseated by a Committee, ceased to be deprived of his privileges until the Committee had reported to the House, until the report had been entered in the Journals, and until steps had been taken for altering the return. He concluded by moving that the Sheriffs of London be directed to attend at the bar of the House on Monday next and give an account of their conduct.

A brief discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. ROEBUCK suggested that the Sheriffs should be directed to bring Sir Robert Clifton up with them.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said if the facts were as stated (of which, of course, he had no doubt) a very gross breach of privilege had been committed; but that, perhaps, it might be better to wait for further evidence.

Sir H. DEBING observed that, in coming down to the House, he had passed Sir Robert Clifton at the Opera Colonnade, and that he was walking with a gentleman in an easterly direction.

At the suggestion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the House had been put in possession of positive information as to whether Sir Robert was or was not in custody.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill was resumed by

Mr. E. L. GOWER, who remarked that he intended to vote for the measure because he considered that those whom it would invest with the franchise

were equal in intelligence to the £10 householders who were admitted by the Reform Act. The question of the extension of the franchise was sufficiently disconnected from that of the redistribution of seats to admit of legislating upon them separately. The honourable member urged the House to accept the proposal of the Government, on the ground of its moderation, warning them, at the same time, that if they did not they might find themselves at no distant day obliged to concede a much larger measure.

Mr. GREGORY was not enamoured of a demarcation between the humbler classes; but he was not opposed to admitting those of the working classes who had shown themselves thoroughly fit to become electors. He wished to see safeguards against the preponderating influence of any class, and the present bill certainly did not supply that security.

Mr. G. YOUNG (Solicitor-General for Scotland) argued that, even from a Conservative point of view, the measure contrasted favourably with that of the Government of the Earl of Derby in 1859, so far as counties were concerned; and that, with respect to the borough franchise, it contrasted unfavourably with the opinions then expressed by some of the most eminent leaders of the Conservative party. The bill was not proposed as a remedy for bad government, but as an improvement to good government; for no country could be well governed that was not self-governed.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE reminded the House that the bill was not to enable a class to govern themselves, but to enable one class to govern others. This being the case, it was necessary to ascertain what were the qualifications of those who were to govern others. He did not think the course which the Government had adopted in reference to reform was such as to entitle them to the confidence of the House. There was no necessity to deal in a hasty and fragmentary manner with a question of such vast importance as the amendment of the representation of the people, and the better course would be to postpone the subject until a period when it could be dealt with as a whole.

Mr. COLERIDGE, without caring to proclaim himself perfectly satisfied either with the bill or with the Government, was still determined to support it, and to maintain the cause of Ministers against the amendment of Earl Grosvenor. He would vote against the amendment because it was ill-timed, badly constructed, and, if carried, would not tend to the settlement of the question, but, on the contrary, would entail vexatious delays and indefinite postponements. If the Opposition were really sincere in their desire for reform, they ought to state with candour in what sense their votes were about to be given. He did not deny that the positive objections to the bill pointed out by Lord Stanley had a real existence; but he held that, the death of Lord Palmerston having forced on the Government a choice of difficulties, they had chosen the lesser, and had brought in a bill in conformity with the oft-repeated declarations of their former chief.

Mr. HORSMAN commented upon the course adopted by those who, in defending the bill of the Government, were so intolerant as to declare that those who might conscientiously resist were opposed to all reform. He protested against the measure of any Government being held up by Ministers as a test of reform. His real objection to the bill was that it was a proposition to extend the franchise in a downward direction on the principle of governing by a numerical majority. He contended that the same arguments upon which a reduction of the franchise to £7 were justified applied with equal pertinence to a proposition to reduce the qualification from £7 to £4, and from £4 to universal suffrage. Passing then to the vindication of his own character, the right hon. gentleman declared that the opinions which he now entertained on the subject of reform were those he professed thirty years ago, when he sat for the borough of Cokermonth. If the Government had introduced their suffrage bill without announcing an intention to follow it with another for the redistribution of seats, the friends of the amendment would have discussed the amendment on its merits. But when there was connected with it a scheme for the redistribution of seats then they had a right to say that, as they had made no demand for such a measure, they at least ought to be allowed to see it.

Mr. BRIGHT having moved the adjournment of the debate, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed a hope that the House would be able to bring it to a conclusion, so that the division might be taken on Monday or Tuesday next.

Mr. DISRAELI reminded the right hon. gentleman that he had himself already made no fewer than six speeches on the subject, and that, such being the case, he could scarcely ask hon. members with a good grace to forego their speeches. He hoped, however, that by Monday or Tuesday they might be in a position to see their way to a division in the course of the ensuing week.

The subject then dropped, and the debate was adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord CLARENDON announced that intelligence had been received of Mr. Rassam's arrival at the Court of Abyssinia, where he had been welcomed by the Emperor and most courteously treated; and all the European prisoners had been set free to accompany Mr. Rassam upon his return to Aden.

The Parliamentary Oaths Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE REFORM BILL.

After a few unimportant questions had been put and answered, and the new writ for Helston issued, notwithstanding an unavailing protest from Mr. D. Griffith, the adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by

Mr. BRIGHT, who, after some personal explanations, commenced by pointing out how perilous a thing it was that the heirs of two of the most powerful houses in the country should lead the opposition to this moderate measure, predicting that the success of such a coalition might dissociate the great body of the Whig nobility from the popular cause, and warning them that in a contest with the popular party on one side and the nobility on the other the first must win. He maintained that the speeches of Lord Grosvenor and Lord Stanley rested on an opposition to the extension of the suffrage; and of Lord Stanley's speech he observed that it showed an extraordinary distrust of the Government, of the House of Commons, and of the people; and that everything that was true in it was unimportant, and everything that was important was not true. Referring to the share attributed to him in the separation of the two branches of the question, he stated that some seven years ago, in conversing with Earl Russell, he had remarked that the best mode of dealing with the subject was to bring in a Franchise Bill, and a few months back he had repeated the advice at a meeting at Rochdale. His reason for this was that the gist of all the pledges made on this subject was not to redistribute seats, but that at an early day the working classes should be admitted in some form to the franchise. The question of redistribution did not affect any special class; the settlement of it was not necessary to do justice to any particular class; consequently, it was not so urgent as the extension of the franchise. Another reason was that this course lessened the chance of combining all classes of opposition to the bill, and the best justification was that, with one exception, no members for the small boroughs which were likely to be in Schedule A were spoken of as being likely to desert their party on this occasion. The very reason why the House was now called on to deal with reform was the sense entertained in the country that the number of electors was too small for a fair representation of the franchise he instanced Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, which, though it admitted 500,000 new electors to the franchise, only redistributed fifteen seats, and quoted from the speeches of Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley, condemning that bill, as a "warning to the Opposition that Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley were not safe guides in this matter. Turning to the bill, he controverted the accuracy of the Government statistics as to the proportion of the working men possessing the franchise, instancing the case of Newark, Wakefield, and Stoke-upon-Trent. He calculated that the bill would only admit 116,000 working men, and would give but one fourth of the electoral power in the boroughs to the class which formed three quarters of the people, and would leave 4,000,000 adult males entirely destitute of political power. He described the operations of the Rochdale co-operative societies, mentioning that not above half a dozen of the men connected with the management of these extensive institutions possessed the franchise, and in dwelling upon the present position of the question he referred, and some ironical cheering from the Opposition, to the public meetings and the petitions in favour of the bill, arguing that, if the middle classes had been of opinion that it would produce all the evils predicated of it, they would have met and petitioned against it. After dwelling with great force on the importance of passing a moderate measure in a time of tranquillity, and denying (in contradiction to Sir H. Cairnes) that the House of Commons had ever been based on the representation of classes, he likened the position of the working classes to that of the negroes under recent legislation in the United States, and asked the House whether it was prepared for ever to keep the bolt in the door which excluded the people from Constitutional rights. The bill might be rejected; but the Opposition, he argued, could not deal satisfactorily with the question, and not to deal with it would increase their difficulties. There never was a question, he maintained, connected with the Liberal party which it was more the interest of the Opposition to settle, and in opposing this moderate scheme they were either misled by their leaders or else had driven their leaders into a pernicious course. After an earnest and animated vindication of his own career, he concluded with an eloquent eulogium of the bill as a truly Conservative measure.

Mr. WHITESIDE expressed his regret that Mr. Bright had sat down without apologising for his calumnies on the House uttered out of doors; and, after commenting on the threatening tone of this speech, he denied that the first thing to be done was to extend the franchise. This, he argued, could not be done satisfactorily until it had been settled what places were to be the depositories of electoral power, quoting as an authority a speech Earl Russell. After remarking on the continued failure of the Ministerial speakers to answer Lord Stanley's speech, he asserted that the question on which the House was about to vote was not the extension of the suffrage: it was simply whether the House should deal with the question as a whole. Mr. Bright, he asserted, was the author of the bill, which was devised for

the purpose of effecting his ulterior intentions; and, among other objections, he mentioned the reduction of the £7 franchise in all boroughs, big and little. He contended at great length Mr. Gladstone's statement that Parliament was pledged to reform, entering into an elaborate retrospect of all the debates on the subject from 1852 down to Sir G. Grey's explicit declaration last year that the Government were not going to the country on reform. He commented next on the speeches of Mr. Mill and Mr. Hughes, arguing that the right of voting had always rested on property, and doubting whether working men representatives could add much to the information of the House or would not feel themselves slightly out of place.

More than a dozen members rose on the Ministerial benches to continue the debate, and almost as many on the Opposition. The SPEAKER called on Mr. McCULLAGH TORRENS, who denied that the bill would swamp the middle classes, and argued against the necessity of small boroughs.

Mr. WALPOLE supported the amendment, and examined the arguments against it, which he said might be classed under four heads—the Parliamentary pledge, the importance of securing to the working classes a substantial voice in the representative system, the goodness of the bill itself, and the expediency of settling the question. With regard to the first, he pointed out that the pledge was originally given to meet the exigencies of a falling Ministry, and that Sir G. Grey last Session declared that it had been redeemed. At any rate, as the fulfilment of it had been postponed for four or five years to suit the convenience of the Ministry, the House of Commons might also postpone it under the peculiar circumstances of this case, and it could not bind the House to accept any measure laid before it, complete or incomplete. As to the second, the statistics had shown that a considerable number of the working classes possessed the franchise; and, to those who objected to the accuracy of the returns, he pointed out that the inference was in favour of postponement until more perfect statistics could be obtained. Consequently, the problem was whether that number should be increased, and, if so, in what constituencies they should be placed. But that could not be done until the complete scheme of the Government was before them. The principle of representation, he asserted, was not by classes, but by communities, and in discussing some of Mr. Mill's arguments on this point he showed that they were founded on a constitutional fallacy, and were in direct opposition to sentiments expressed in his "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform." As to the goodness of the bill, he maintained that this bill was the least defensible of all that had been introduced; it unsettled everything, and entirely disordered the connection between representation and taxation. Adverting to his secession with Mr. Henley from Lord Derby's Cabinet, to which Mr. Bright had alluded, he explained that they had objected to the bill of 1859 because it reduced the county and borough franchise to the same level, and he objected to this bill because the line at which the two franchises were drawn rested on no kind of principle. He showed the practical impossibility of proceeding with two bills at the same time, and suggested that the Government should ascertain the opinion of the House by proposing a set of resolutions, and should afterwards embody them in one bill.

Mr. GOSCHEN, after remarking on the contradictory nature of the arguments urged for the amendment, addressed himself first to Lord Stanley's speech, and asserted that the reason why the bill had been divided was that the Government meant to carry it, and that they believed they could carry it better in parts than altogether. Their motto was—the whole this year, if possible; if not, half this year and half next. As to the leverage argument, he maintained that the same constituencies would have the settlement of both branches of the question. The bill for redistribution would be on the table when the House went into Committee—every borough which was to be disfranchised would know its fate; and he denied that the Government was capable of tampering with their own scheme for the sake of getting a vote. In dealing with the arguments against the bill he contended that the warning from the working of democracy in Australia was of no force unless the condition of things could be shown to be the same in both countries; and, as to the so much dreaded preponderance of the working classes, it was not the number of electors, but the number of members they could elect, which must be considered. At present they were said to be 26 per cent of the constituencies, but they had only the command of eight elections. He went into minute statistics to show that the expansiveness of the present franchise was a delusion, and, alluding to an expression of Lord Elcho, he characterised the opposition to the bill as founded on "fear of the people and defamation of its friends."

Mr. LOWE moved the adjournment of the debate, and Mr. OSNLOW seconded it, taking advantage of the occasion to make a few remarks in favour of the bill.

A short conversation took place in the course of the debate, Mr. Yorke, Sir R. Knightley, and others complaining that sufficient facilities were not afforded to young and new members to address the House, and Mr. Disraeli suggested, with general approbation, that the debate, with a little management and forbearance, might be terminated on Friday night.

The debate was then adjourned until Thursday, Mr. Sheridan having refused at an early part of the evening to postpone his motion on the fire insurance duty.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord HOUGHTON moved the second reading of the Qualification for Offices Bill.

The Earl of DERBY said, as they had altered the Parliamentary oaths, he saw no reason why this bill should not pass.

After some brief discussion on oaths generally, the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RATING OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Alderman SALOMONS introduced the question of the rating of Government property, and moved a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient that Government establishments should be exempted from local rates.

A long discussion followed, the motion being opposed by the Government. Finally the motion was withdrawn.

POOR RATE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. KNIGHT then moved a resolution declaring it to be expedient that all items of poor-law expenditure not being in maintenance or out-relief, or otherwise under the immediate control of boards of guardians or parish officers, should become a national charge.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, which was withdrawn.

FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

Mr. SHERIDAN then withdrew his motion as to the fire insurance duty, and expressed his regret that he had not been in the House the previous evening at the close of the debate on the Reform Bill. If he had been in the House he should have given way.

GETTING UP PETITIONS.

Mr. FERRAND moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether the signatures to the petitions presented to the House on the 12th and 13th inst. in favour of the Government Reform Bill, and professing to be petitions of inhabitants of Harden, near Bugley, in the county of York, and of Manchester and Salford, were the genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they professed to be; and if not, by whom and under what circumstances such signatures were annexed. The hon. member believed that if the inquiry were granted he should be able to prove that there had been a gross breach of its rules and a violation of its privileges.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER read a letter from the proprietor of a mill at Harden, where many of the signatures had been obtained to the petition from that place, denying that any of them were forgeries, and explaining that in two cases only had names been written twice over, and that inadvertently.

Mr. KNIGHT read a letter from a correspondent at Manchester, which stated that reform petitions had been hawked about the streets by half-starved men, and that numbers of schoolboys had signed them, "for the fun of the thing."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER pointed out that the inquiry would entail an enormous expenditure of time and money.

Colonel EDWARDS, thinking that the object of Mr. Ferrand was accomplished by having directed the attention of the House to the manner in which reform petitions were got up, recommended the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. FERRAND subsequently consented to alter his proposal by omitting the words "Manchester and Salford," and confining the inquiry to the Harden petition; and in that shape the motion was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FELLOWS OF COLLEGES DECLARATION BILL.

Mr. BOUVIER moved that the House go into Committee on the Fellows of Colleges Declaration Bill, the object of which was to abolish the declaration of conformity to the Rubric of the Church of England, and by this means enable Dissenters to take fellowships, which they could not do at present if they had any conscientious scruples on the subject of the doctrines and practices of the Established Church. It left untouched the oath of abjuration, and thus retained an insuperable obstacle to Roman Catholics acquiring any share in the government of the colleges, and he earnestly entreated the House to give the measure their assent.

Mr. WALPOLE, in moving as an amendment that the House go into Committee on that day six months, objected to Dissenters being invested with any power in the government of either Oxford or Cambridge, because those institutions were not founded for them, but for members of the Church of England. It should be remembered, too, that for members of the Church the Universities had always been carried on in connection with religion and the system of strict conformity to the will and expressed intentions of those who founded the colleges. If this measure were passed he predicted that the result must be religious confusion or religious indifference. The establishment of the London University had taken away from Dissenters all real practical grievances in connection with this question. Oxford and Cambridge, moreover, were not national institutions in the common acceptance of the term, and never were so. If by that it was meant that those who went there had a right to share in the endowments and the government, which it was always intended should be conducted by members of the Established Church.

Mr. FAWCETT argued that the existing restrictions at the Universities acted prejudicially on the best interests of the colleges, that University men were largely in favour of the bill, that the movement in its behalf had sprung not so much from Dissenters as from the Universities themselves, and that the benefits of these institutions were intended for the whole community and not for a sect.

The debate was continued by Mr. B. Hope, Mr. Neate, Mr. F. Hughes, Sir W. Heathcote, and other hon. members. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 22—the numbers being, for the second reading, 208; against it, 188.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SALE OF LANDS BILL.

Lord ST. LEONARDS moved that the House go into Committee on the Sale of Lands by Auction Bill.

After a brief conversation, the motion was agreed to and the bill passed through Committee.

POOR PERSONS BURIAL (IRELAND) BILL.

The Earl of BELMORE moved the second reading of this bill. The noble Lord said the object of the bill was to enable boards of guardians in Ireland to provide coffins for the interment of indigent persons dying in their respective districts, although such persons might not have been in the receipt of parochial relief at the time of their death.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. HIBBERT brought up the report of the Windsor Election Committee, declaring that Sir H. A. Hoare and Mr. H. Labouchere were not duly elected, having been guilty of bribery by their agents. There was reason to believe that corrupt practices had not extensively prevailed at the last election.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that, in the event of the debate on the Reform Bill terminating to-morrow, he should on Thursday next, in Committee on Ways and Means, make his annual financial statement.

THE REFORM BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Representation of the People Bill was then resumed by

Mr. LOWE, who said the information in the possession of the House as to the principle of the bill was extremely meagre. He could only imagine two grounds on which the extension of the franchise could be asked—first, for its own sake; and, secondly, as a means of obtaining some ulterior object. He should be glad to learn on which of these two grounds the principle of the present bill was based. Its advocates utterly ignore the future results and consequences of the bill and said that it was to be accepted on its merits, the future being of no consequence whatever. It would produce electoral districts too numerous; it would swamp the intelligence and property of the country; and, it would abolish the idea that fitness was a qualification for the franchise. If this bill passed it would establish a great democratic change, to be followed by another democratic change in the redistribution of seats. After these bills had once passed, further democratic changes would not depend upon the Government or Parliament. He pointed out the warnings against democracy afforded by France, America, and Australia. He pointed out the selfish and protectionist tendencies of democracy, their liability to become the instrument of unscrupulous adventurers, until the intelligent and commercial classes were glad to accept despotism as a relief from their excesses. He solemnly asked the House to take warning by the state of things in these countries, from which this country was now exempt, but which, if they once opened the door, was so incompatible with the free institutions of this country, its happy union of the Executive and Legislative bodies, and the well-trying balance of the separate estates of the realm, that they must give way to a democratic House of Commons, which, following the natural law and tendency of all democratic bodies, would engross all the powers of the Legislature and the Government. Eventually it must become a struggle between the Crown and the Democratic Assembly, and no one could tell what might be the result of that struggle; but one thing they might rely upon, it would be attended with effects most disastrous to the prosperity of the country and fatal to its liberties.

Mr. HODGKINSON supported the bill.

Mr. J. R. YORKE supported the amendment.

Mr. LEEMAN gave the bill his most earnest and cordial support.

Viscount ROYSTON opposed the bill.

Mr. ALLEN expressed his approval of the course pursued by the Government as a wise and politic one, and announced his intention of supporting the bill.

Mr. D. BROMLEY admitted that Parliament was pledged to reform, and that the pledge ought to be redeemed; but this bill was unsatisfactory, incomplete, and dishonest, and ought not therefore to receive the sanction of the House.

Mr. OTWAY would support the second reading, and, if the clause disfranchising the dockyard voters were not struck out in Committee, would give the third reading his most strenuous opposition. He taunted Mr. Lowe with the change that had taken place in his opinions since 1859, when, surrounded by his enthusiastic supporters at Kidderminster, he had described property as based on antiquated charters and musty parchments. He believed the bill, although not perfect, did justice to the claims of the working classes, and warned the House that the country was in earnest in desiring that a substantial measure of reform should be passed without delay.

Mr. W. H. DUFF could not vote for the second reading, believing that the measure was not only incomplete, but did not also deal satisfactorily with the question. He was not opposed to reform, but would not consent to give the Government the supreme control which it would obtain if the bill passed over the redistribution of seats. He desired to see the franchise extended, but to preserve the fair representation of all classes.

Mr. E. JAMES, although at first in favour of the amendment, would now support the bill, as the Government had stated that they would declare their views with respect to the redistribution of seats, and had therefore met all the legitimate objects of the amendment. He should, therefore, cordially vote for the second reading, reserving the right to oppose it at further stages if he found that it did not correspond to the spirit of the pledges which he had given to extend the franchise and protect the interests of all classes.

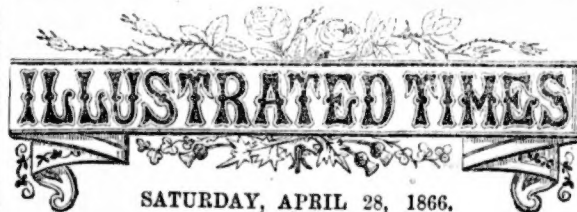
Mr. SCHREIBER condemned the bill as fragmentary in form, unsatisfactory in principle, and inequitable in its results.

Mr. CHILDERS denied the assertions of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Marsh with respect to the democratic and protectionist tendencies of the Australian colonies. He pointed out, at some length, their progress and prosperity, their unshaken attachment to the mother country, and their devoted loyalty to the Crown. He quoted largely from Mr. Lowe's speeches in Australia to show the extreme and violent opinions which he then held. He warmly and earnestly supported the bill, and defended the manner in which the Government had proceeded with it, as the only way likely to be successful or satisfactory to the country.

Lord CRANBOURNE moved the adjournment of the debate.

Captain VIVIAN protested against adjourning at so early an hour as twelve o'clock if the debate was to close to-morrow night.

After a short but rather sharp conversation, the motion was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned.



SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1886.

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

WE are always inclined to attach considerable weight to the opinions expressed by men upon their own business, because the probability is that they are talking on a subject they understand. But this can be accorded only so long as they confine themselves to the points which they do comprehend, and do not travel into topics upon which they cannot be qualified to pronounce an opinion. "Go not beyond your last" is applicable to more trades than shoemakers. Men, generally, have a tendency to talk beyond themselves—that is, to lay down the law upon subjects of which they know comparatively little—and this kind of talk is all the more suspicious when the talker is interested in making out a case on a particular side of a question. For these reasons we cannot agree with the opinions expressed at the meeting of the London master butchers, reported in another column. All changes are attended with a certain amount of inconvenience; and no doubt the conversion of the meat trade of London from a live

to a dead system will entail considerable inconvenience on the persons engaged in it; but particular interests ought not to be considered in preference to general advantages.

The butchers tell us that private slaughter-houses in the midst of dense populations are not nuisances. In fact, one speaker at the meeting on Tuesday evening went so far as to declare such establishments highly salubrious, because, as he asserted, the people living in their vicinity did not suffer from bad health. But the same sort of argument may be used, and has been used, in defence of nuisances of all sorts. The lucifer-match maker uses it in defence of his trade; the tallow-melter appeals to it in favour of his occupation; the bone-boiler is ready to avow that he likes and thrives, and that his neighbours like and thrive, upon the effluvia emitted from his cauldrons; gas companies claim a right to construct their works in the centre of cities on the special ground that the refuse of their manufacture has a salutary influence upon the atmosphere around; and so on with all kinds of things. And yet every child can tell that this is fallacious. All know that such establishments emit unwholesome smells. Scientific men prove to us that the exhalations from putrid and decaying matter vitiate the air, and that vitiated air is pernicious to life; and experience invariably confirms the statements of science. But the evidence of our senses and the demonstrations of philosophers have no weight with those interested in objectionable trades; they stick to their own notions till the law compels them to move their establishments. And so, it seems to us, as it with our friends the butchers. They say slaughter-houses are not disagreeable; but all who have come near such places know to the contrary. What is disagreeable to the senses must be prejudicial to health. Slaughter-houses, under the most favourable circumstances, are anything but pleasant places. There is and must be about them much decaying matter; decaying animal matter evolves deleterious gases, and therefore slaughter-houses must be unwholesome, wherever situated. But the evil is infinitely aggravated when these establishments are situated in the centre of towns. The temperature is higher there than in the open country, the circulation of air is more impeded, and the unavoidable effluvia is more concentrated, and, consequently, more powerful for evil. These facts are irrefutable; and therefore we may dismiss the assertions of the butchers on this point as at variance with all experience as well as with all the known laws of health.

But the butchers further allege that public abattoirs at a distance from the dwellings of men, and of course from the shops of butchers, would enhance the price of meat and cause the offal—such as the heads, livers, &c.—of the animals to be wasted. But this argument is answered by two facts—first, that about one half of the meat supply of the metropolis has long been brought in the shape of dressed carcasses and not as living animals; and, second, that for the last few months London has been mainly supplied through the dead-meat market, and no very serious disadvantage has resulted. The offal of the carcasses sold in Newgate Market has, we presume, been utilised somewhere and somehow; the inhabitants of the metropolis have not been starved; and the price of meat has not risen greatly beyond what it was before the suspension of the home live-cattle traffic. The facts that Newgate Market is utterly inadequate to its requirements, that it is in a most disgraceful condition, and that the meat is not handled in the most careful way, are excellent arguments in favour of the erection of sufficiently large, properly constructed, and rationally managed dead-meat depôts; but are worth nothing as showing that a live-cattle market and urban slaughter-houses are indispensable. The existing defects of Newgate Market can be rectified, and are about to be rectified, by the construction of a new market on the site of old Smithfield. But the nuisances caused by private slaughter-houses admit of no remedy. Can there be any difficulty, then, in deciding which of the two systems is the best, or, rather, the least objectionable?—for we do not mean to assert that either is free from inconveniences.

Nor does there seem any good reason for asserting, as the butchers do, that the slaughter of cattle at the wharfs, in public slaughter-houses outside cities, or even in the country, must be more expensive than in private yards within the inhabited boundaries. It surely must be easier, and therefore cheaper, to convey the dead carcass than the living animal to market; the supply and demand will adjust themselves as readily in the one case as in the other; and, though we may have more loaded waggons and more butchers' carts driving about the streets, we shall be relieved of a still greater inconvenience—viz., the droves of cattle, sheep, and pigs which used to cumber and block up the public thoroughfares.

We dislike personal allusions in connection with a subject of this kind; but the butchers themselves challenge us to a comparison of the personal appearance of members of their trade and those of other professions. Well, we may be mistaken, but we have a fancy that butchers, whether masters or men, are not the most pleasant or wholesome looking members of society. This may be a mere prejudice on our part, but we know that it is one we entertain in common with a large portion of our fellow-citizens. And, moreover, we believe that the statistics of disease and mortality show that butchers are neither a very healthy nor a very long-lived class of men—those of them who live in large towns especially. If it be true, then, that butchers are neither whole-some-looking, healthy, nor long-lived, it must be because of their surroundings; and, if those surroundings, of which slaughter-houses are unquestionably the worst, are deleterious to them, they must be deleterious to their neighbours, and therefore ought to be got rid of as speedily as possible.

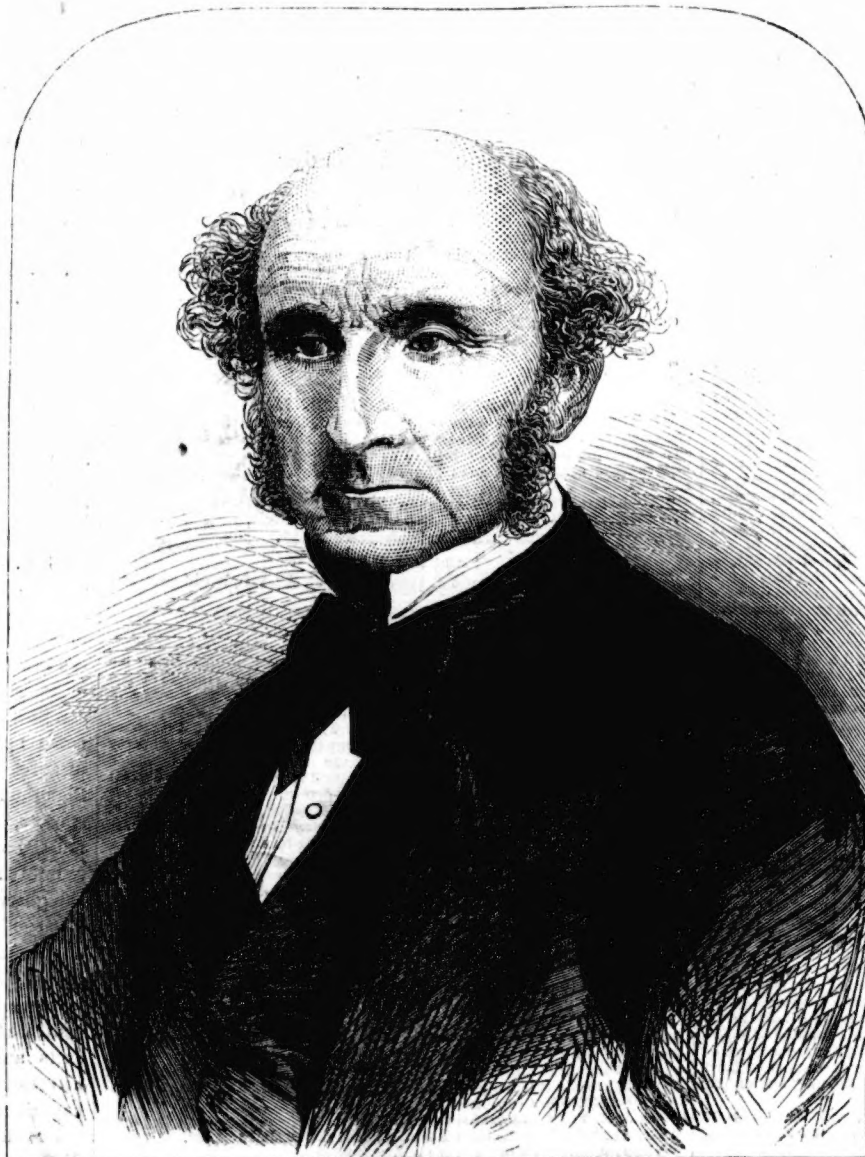
JOHN STUART MILL, ESQ., M.P.

JOHN STUART MILL, M.P. for Westminster, son of the late James Mill (the historian of India, and formerly examiner of Indian correspondence in the East India House), was born about the year 1807, and received a private education. In due course of time he obtained a clerkship in the East India House, in whose home employ he gradually rose until he succeeded, in 1856, to the post which his father had filled before him. He retired from that service, however, on the transfer of the administration from the company to her Majesty's Government, in 1858, when he declined an offer made to him by Lord Stanley of a seat in her Majesty's Indian Council. Mr. Mill's name, however, is best known to the world as a political economist, and as the author of a "System of Logic," published in 1843. He has also been an extensive contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, and was for some time joint, and afterwards sole, editor of the *London and Westminster Review*. He has also published "Essays on Political Economy," "A Treatise on Liberty," &c. The first volume of his "Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy" appeared in 1855.

The name of Mr. Mill is now, perhaps, better known than that of most men of the day who have made a reputation by the force of their intellectual powers. At the time of his election for Westminster not a few persons had never heard of him; others were familiar with his name who were yet almost entirely ignorant as to the work he had performed or the influence he had exercised upon the thought of his age. Even many of those who knew that he was a great authority on philosophy, mental science, and political economy had read but little of his writings; and, though most people were disposed to treat him with respect, there were not wanting those who sneered at the notion of sending a "mere bookworm," as they called him, to take part in the deliberations of so intensely practical an assembly as the House of Commons. Those who so sneered must now be convinced, however, if they have followed with any attention the proceedings of Parliament since it met, that great mental capacity and the power of generalisation are not by any means incompatible with sound practical wisdom. On every occasion on which Mr. Mill has addressed the House he has contributed valuable materials to the elucidation of the question under discussion. His speeches on the cattle plague, on Parliamentary reform, and on the payment of the National Debt, all evince that thinking power is indispensable to sound law-making; for in each instance he has grappled with the merits of his subject more closely and more effectually than almost any other speaker. He never fails to enunciate a principle in reference to the matter in hand, and to reason out rules of action in accordance with that principle. One such man, who understands and can explain the theory of legislation on any given subject, and at the same time be practical in the application of the principles he lays down, is of more value than any hundred of those—and there are many of them in the House—who are not content to hold their peace, and are yet incapable of giving an intelligible reason for the faith that is in

them. Mr. Mill is no party man in the ordinary sense of the word. Though, as a rule, he adheres to the political division at the head of which are Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone.

is 120 acres; the price paid for this land by the Metropolitan Board is £54,000; laying out the park, inclosing, drains, &c., will cost about £10,000 in addition.



JOHN STUART MILL, ESQ., M.P. FOR WESTMINSTER.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. AND C. WATKINS.)

THE EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL PORTRAITS.

WE dealt fully in our last week's Number with the Exhibition of National Portraits now open at South Kensington, and need add nothing in connection with our present engraving of the Exhibition save to say that, as the portraits of each period are hung without any regard to connections or order of date, and as the various portraits of individuals even are not grouped, an index at the end of the catalogue would have been of infinite service for the purposes of comparison and reference.

THE WORKS AT ALEXANDRA PARK.

HAVE people forgotten all about "the new Alexandra Park," which, in such a great flourish of advertising trumpets, was to secure for the public another vast and beautiful place of entertainment on the northern side of the metropolis like that provided by the Crystal Palace Company on the southern side?

Failures are somehow soon forgotten, almost as soon as successes which do not prolong their success; and, after the great amount of advertising, and the appointment of a committee and directors, and invitations for gipsy parties and excursionists to go and see the beautiful locality on which the park was to be formed, the whole scheme seemed to fall dead, and nobody was left even to bury it decently. But it wasn't dead; it had only collapsed—gone off into a financial faint, an auriferous atrophy; and, whether it had been already bled a little too freely or not, it wanted fresh blood and a renewal of strength by some additional stimulus before it could be set upon its feet again. This, then, has been done, and, to judge from the progress of the works Alexandra Park is, after all, to become a place of beauty if not a joy for shareholders. It would be a pity that it should not be so, for the charming site which has been marked out for the grounds is one of the finest suburbs of this vast overbuilt city; and to preserve it from the spoilers who would tunnel, and bridge, and inclose it, and pile hay, straw, rubble, lath, plaster, and felonious bricks upon it by building contract, is a good and a hopeful work. Already the first rough plan of the laying out for the park and gardens is being completed, and a great network of iron girders, beams, ties, and rods, is gradually spreading on the spot where the renewed skeleton of the exhibition palace of 1862 is to be erected into a new edifice, in which the ancient glories of the first world's fair are to be, if possible, revived, with such improvements as a more modern and a more permanent institution demands.

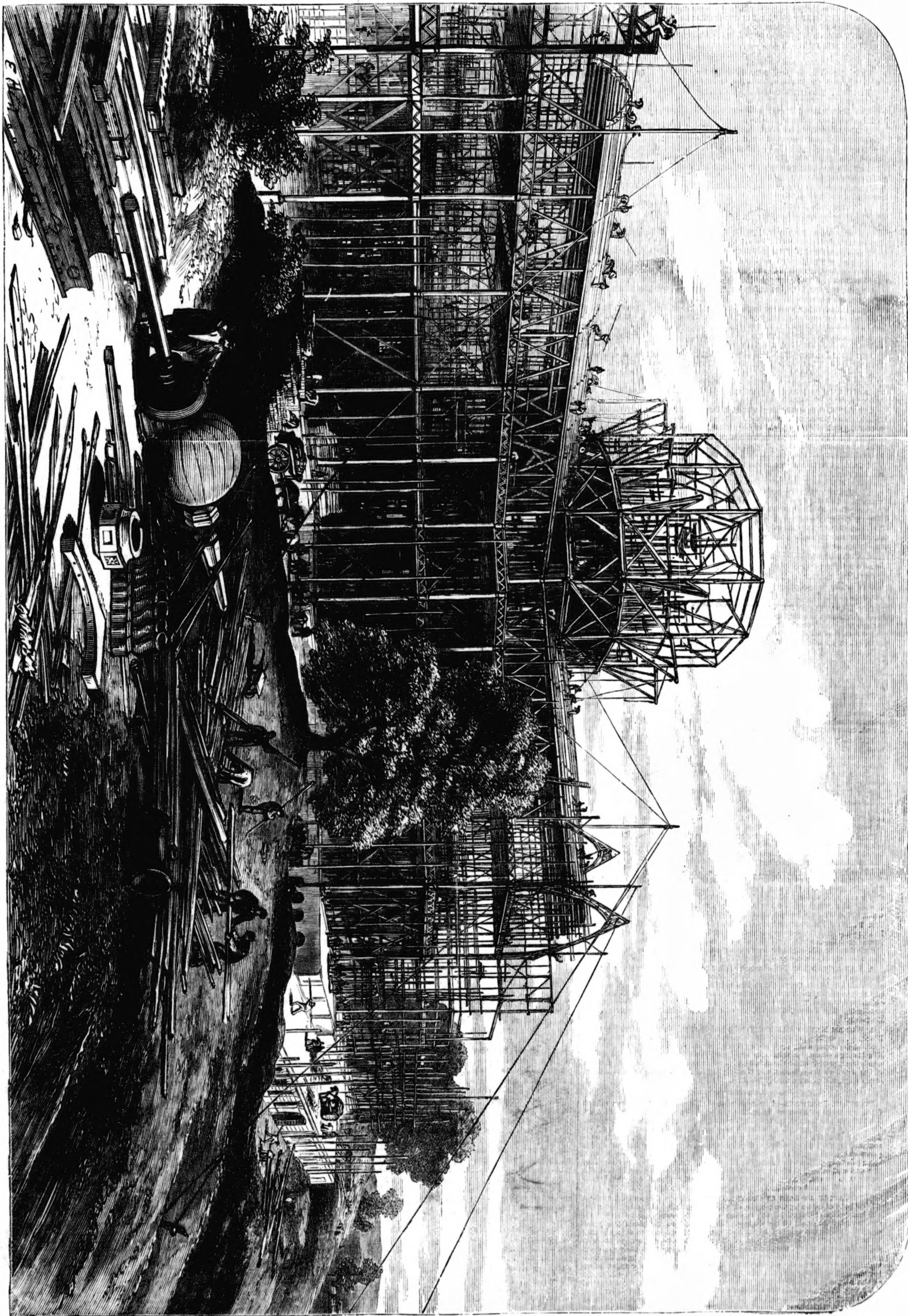
Our Engraving will convey to our readers better than any description the present condition of the works, which we shall watch from time to time, with very sincere wishes for their ultimate success.

THE LAND PURCHASED FOR FINSBURY PARK

is 120 acres; the price paid for this land by the Metropolitan Board is £54,000; laying out the park, inclosing, drains, &c., will cost about £10,000 in addition.



THE EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL PORTRAITS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.



STATE OF THE BUILDING FOR THE PALACE IS ALEXANDRA PARK, HOUNSEY.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY is about to place a memorial window to her father, the Duke of Kent, in the parish church of Sidmouth, the town where his Royal Highness died.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES has consented to preside at the distribution of prizes to the Cadets on board the Thames Marine Officers' training-ship Worcester, off Erith, on June 28.

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to place Bushey Park (formerly the residence of Queen Adelaide) at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours and family.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH was born at the Tuilleries on the 20th of April, 1808, and has now, therefore, completed his fifty-eighth year.

VISCOUNT MONCK, it is stated, will shortly be elevated to the English Peerage.

THE MARQUIS DE BOISSY twice entertained Stephens, the "head centre," during the latter's sojourn in Paris.

A NEW CLUB, to be called the "Clarendon," is being organised by a number of Liberal Conservatives.

EARL GRANVILLE is to be installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle on Whit Tuesday, May 22.

THE STATE APARTMENTS OF WINDSOR CASTLE will be closed on and after this day (Saturday) until further orders.

THE IRON-CLAD STEAM-SHIP BELLEROPHON has made a satisfactory cruise in the Channel under sail.

THE CAMBRIDGE ELECTION has terminated in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Gorse. Colonel Torrens, however, ran him very closely.

AN AMERICAN STUDENT, Francis A. Channing, of Boston, has lately taken the Arnold prize at Oxford for an English essay.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE BHOOTAN SUBSIDY has been paid.

COUNT DE FERREIRA has just died at Oporto, leaving a fortune of a million sterling, the whole of which he has bequeathed to various charitable institutions.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDERS have commenced growing Sea Island cotton with complete success.

MR. JAMES ACLAND states from "personal knowledge" that Sir Robert Clifton has not been arrested, as stated in the House of Commons, and that he has not fled the country, as was reported.

A COTTON-PICKING MACHINE has been invented by an American which, it is said, will do the work of twenty men.

THE NEW ISLAND which has appeared off the coast of Greece has been named "George," after the young King of Greece.

A FIRE broke out at the Home Farm at Broadlands, the seat of Lady Palmerston, on Tuesday morning, and did very serious damage. Several ricks of hay, a considerable quantity of timber, all the outbuildings, and other property were destroyed.

ALBERT MASSY, a private of the 44th Regiment, has been committed for trial by the Dover magistrates on a charge of attempting to murder a sergeant who had ordered him to be confined for being drunk.

THE PRIVATE VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY will take place on Friday, May 4; the banquet on Saturday, the 5th; and the exhibition will open on Monday, the 7th.

MR. GLADSTONE has been invited by the directors of the new Exchange, at Bradford, to visit that town and take part in the opening of the new building in the autumn of the present year.

MR. PEABODY left England for America, on Saturday, in the Scotia. He was cheered loudly by a great crowd of people who had assembled on the landing-stage at Liverpool to witness his departure.

THE CUCKOO was heard and the blackthorn was seen in blossom at Loperwood, near Lyndhurst, on the 7th inst. White, in his natural history of Selborne, says that April 7 is the earliest period the cuckoo's note is heard in Hampshire.

M. OTT, who was killed by Count d'Eulenberg, left four sisters advanced in age, whom he supported by his exertions. A pecuniary indemnity for the benefit of his family was applied for to the Prussian Government, but refused. A pamphlet on the subject has since been published by M. Henri Schirmer, which, having been translated into German, has just been seized at Berlin.

THE MANAGERS OF ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, Stephen's-green, Dublin, have purchased the splendid residence known as Lyndon Castle, Blackrock, for the purpose of converting it into a sanatorium, to which they will send the convalescent patients to enjoy the benefit of the country air, sea-bathing, &c., previous to returning to their homes.

NORTHERN MEN going into the Southern States, must, on the authority of a Mississippi planter, be prepared to fight. He describes a duel between Colonel M'Yer, late an officer in the rebel army, and Major Tomlins from Vermont, arising out of a political dispute. Tomlins was run through and killed on the spot. Such duels are very common.

JULES HOLTZAPFELL, an artist, has committed suicide in Paris in consequence of having two pictures refused by the jury of the Salon. He wrote to his brother:—"The members of the jury do not know me; I have neither friends nor enemies amongst them. So I've no talent, and when a man hasn't talent at forty, it is time to die."

FIVE OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES possessed of London termini are said to have expended within the walls of the palace at Westminster as much money as would suffice to re-create another similar edifice, equal in extent and decoration, from the concrete foundation in the river to the highest pinnacle, and equally garnished with gilding, frescoes, pictures, and painted glass.

THE PORTE has protested against the nomination of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar of Roumania, on the ground of its being a violation of existing treaties, and France, Russia, Austria, and England are said to have recognised the justice of the protest. The conference will, it is expected, reassemble in a few days.

THE COINAGE AT THE MINT FOR THIS YEAR WILL COST £49,182, of which £10,000 is for gold, £4,000 for silver, and £7,500 for copper. A sum equal to the last will be recovered by the sale of old copper not required for the recoinage. The seigniorage to be paid into the Exchequer, in respect of the year's coinage of silver, is estimated at £30,000.

A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £20 is offered by the Minister of the Emperor Napoleon's Household and Fine Arts for the best cantata to serve as the text for the musical composition of the candidates for the Grand Prix de Rome. It must be written for three voices, must contain one or more airs, a duet, and a trio, and be sent in before May 15.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR has just made the discovery that the earth turns less rapidly than it did some 2000 years ago, the falling-off in the speed being somewhere about the fiftieth part of a second. The learned man affirms that the slackening will continue at such a rate that in 1,600,000,000 years the earth will come to a complete standstill.

A MAN NAMED LEVINE, charged with the murder of his wife, has been sentenced in France to fifteen years' penal servitude only, consequent on extenuating circumstances; but has applied for a complete pardon because the Prince of Denmark was present at the trial. There appears to be some obdurate law that "where the King has passed, the condemned obtains his pardon!" The Prince, it is said, has consented to solicit a pardon from the Emperor.

A WOMAN NAMED EASTBURY, who had been missing from her house, at Blockley, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, since the middle of March, was found dead and decomposed, on Sunday week, in an ornamental lake on Lord Northwick's estate. A man who was passing, being attracted by the cry of a moorhen, proceeded to the spot and found the nest of the bird on the breast of a woman's body which was floating in the water. On the body being removed it was found to be that of the woman Eastbury, which must have been in the water five weeks. At the inquest a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned. The nest contained seven eggs, which were nearly hatched.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A woman named Harriet Eastbury was missed from her home at Blockley, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, on the 14th, and no trace of her could be discovered by her husband or the police. On Sunday morning last a labourer was passing along the "Warren," on Lord Northwick's estate, where there is an ornamental lake, nearly surrounded by shrubs, when he heard a moorhen making a peculiar noise. He proceeded to the spot, and found the nest of the bird on the breast of a woman's body which was floating in the water. On the body being removed it was found to be that of the woman Eastbury, which must have been in the water five weeks. At the inquest a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned. The nest contained seven eggs, which were nearly hatched.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN CHESHIRE.—Cheshire in five months has lost 65,000 head of cattle by the plague, of the value of £900,000, independent of the heavy loss sustained by the farmers who sold other thousands of their cattle under the dread of the disease. To this has to be added the great depreciation of the value of hay and straw, and the extinction of all profits from dairy farms (the sole reliance of the county); also a stagnant trade in all agricultural towns, resulting in a decrease of the means of the ratepayers to meet the increased burdens thrown on the rates by unemployed agricultural labourers and dairy maids. The duty on the county rate compensation for the animals slaughtered is rapidly accumulating, and, with the expenses of the Act, will probably during the current year reach the immense sum of £350,000. Prior to the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act coming into operation, 38,500 head of cattle were either killed or died of the plague, the value of which stock, with the expense of compulsory burial, has been an entire loss to the owners and farmers, and is estimated at upwards of £50,000. A public subscription has been entered into to give some assistance to these sufferers; and the landlords, most of whom have been sufferers by the plague and have had to assist their tenants, have come forward most liberally. It is estimated that to give any real assistance the sum of at least £100,000 would be required. £22,000 is the amount at present subscribed.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

BEFORE this paper reaches the hands of your readers, the great debate, if present arrangements hold, will be over; not because the talking powers of the House are exhausted, for they are simply inexhaustible. I calculate that there are at least one hundred men who would be glad, and indeed anxious, to speak, if the House would but listen to them. Indeed, some of the young members feel quite aggrieved because they cannot catch the Speaker's eye. Why should these old people have all the talk to themselves? moaned Mr. Butler Johnstone. Why, indeed, whined Mr. Reginald Yorke; whilst Sir Rainald Knightley all but insinuated that Mr. Speaker purposely avoided calling upon any but a select few members. Now, of these three men only one has ever gained the ear of the House—to wit, Butler Johnstone, and he but once; his other attempts at speaking were failures. Reginald Yorke is simply a bore, and Sir Rainald Knightley is ditto to Reginald Yorke. Now, this being so, why should the debate be prolonged simply to allow these men to disport themselves for an hour? I have often been amused by the reasons members give why they speak. One man wishes to express his opinions, not dreaming of asking himself the more important question, whether anybody in the world cares to know what his opinions are? Another tells us that he considers it to be a duty which he owes to his constituents to speak; and yet how can it be his duty to his constituents, or to anybody else, to speak when he has nothing to say? Mr. Graham began in this style, and he performed the duty; but are his constituents any the better for it? Besides, upon this ground, every man in the House ought to speak—the whole 658! The simple truth is that no man ought to speak unless he has got something to say that has not been said; and if this rule were observed, the debates would be reduced by one half. I have been compelled to hear or to read most of the speeches delivered in this debate, and my deliberate opinion is that, if all the repetitions could be expunged from them, they would not occupy more than three pages of the Times.

It would be idle to speculate about the Government majority; but I may say that it seems to be the general opinion that the bill cannot pass. Government has been excessively unfortunate; not only have many of those who ought to have supported them deserted to the ranks of the enemy, but no less than seven Liberals have been unseated on petition, and it is not at all unlikely that there may be two or three more bowled out before Friday. On the other hand, the Conservatives have lost only two—viz., Mr. Forsyth at Cambridge, who has been replaced by another Conservative, and Mr. Westropp at Bridgewater. They will, however, lose the vote of Mr. Trefusis, the member for North Devon, who, by the death of his father, has become Lord Clinton. Some of your readers may wonder how it is that the Liberals are unseated in so much larger numbers than the Conservatives; well, the answer is, the Liberals depend most upon money, the Conservatives upon family influence, to get them into Parliament. And, further, if the truth must be told, the Conservative agents are far abler men than the gentlemen who do the electioneering business of the Liberals. Of this there cannot be a doubt. Indeed, since Coppock died the Government electioneering business has not been managed at all: it has only been muddled.

The Election Committees have been, in some cases, swift and summary in their work; but this can be unsatisfactory to no one who values the blessing of Parliamentary government. For my part, I always rejoice when I hear of a man being turned out of his seat for bribery—not, of course, that he bribed—but because, having bribed, he is turned to the right about. About the justice of the sentence I never have a doubt, for I well know that whilst many rogues escape no innocent men suffer; and of all modern political sins there is nothing worse than the sin of bribery. I do not mean the sin of being bribed, but of bribing. To take a bribe is certainly bad, but not so bad, to my mind, as giving one.

I think, Mr. Editor, you and I are pretty well agreed in being ready to support the new Reform Bill; and in thinking Mr. Gladstone so splendid a fellow that the idea of Sir Stafford Northcote in his place, as Master of the Financial Revels, is little short of farcical. But, really, your contemporary, the Telegraph, has been ostentatiously and absurdly Gladstonian of late; and on Thursday the first leading article contained this very ridiculous passage:—"There is not a nook or corner of England, Scotland, or Ireland, in which some poor hard-handed son or daughter of toil does not identify the enjoyment of a cheap cup of tea, or an untaxed bit of soap, with the name and fame of William Ewart Gladstone." Just conceive it, Mr. Editor! Picture to yourself the British washerwoman dropping a tear on her little block of mottled soap, and murmuring, with tender emphasis, the words, "WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE!" For, of course, she would leave out the "Mr.," just as the Telegraph does. It is almost too much for the human imagination to bear, when you multiply this lonely washerwoman by thousands, and adopt the Telegraph's view of the case—that there is somebody doing this "in every nook or corner" of these islands; from Tattybore's-rents to an Irish mud hovel, or a Scotch cottage on a hillside.

Have you ever happened to notice how prominent a part p's play in public affairs? People were at one period ruled by parsons, who are now the playthings of patrons; then the pulpit gave place to the platform; the platform was superseded by Parliament; Parliament was guided by petitions, the process used in getting up which is now protested against; and Parliament is, in the opinion of many persons, dominated over by the press. Public opinion used to find a vehicle of expression in pamphlets; but pamphlets have been abolished in favour of the papers. Even in Parliament p's predominate. The Peers were in old times pre-eminent in power, though they are now only permitted to play a secondary part, possibly because they adopted the practice of voting by proxy. Protestantism and Protection were once cries which proclaimed political predilections; and to about as much purpose, perhaps, as is the attempted political procreation of proletaires nowadays. The notice-paper is an important item in the Parliamentary proceedings; bluebooks are usually denominated "papers;" pretences are not unknown as substitutes for principles; comfortable placemen regard peevish pessimists as pestilent persons; and party and prosers rule the roost. Most publicists, I am persuaded, prize present popular applause above the praise of a grateful posterity; and the aforesaid proletaires, according to some politicians, prefer potatoes to improved personal position. Pointed and pungent paragraphs have become the principal features of productions for periodicals; and polished perorations are the prettiest parts of public prelections. Mr. Peabody, prince of philanthropists, deems himself perfectly repaid for a quarter of a million sterling by a piece of written paper and a Queen's portrait. The police are a pest to publicans, unless placated by pints of porter or other potable liquids. Positively, there is a potent power in p's, which are as prominent, as pertinacious, and sometimes as provocative of passion in the present, as parched pulse was in the penitential punishments of the past. Well, Mr. Editor, there is a parcel of p's for you; how do they please your palate?

I described, some short time since, Mr. Mayall's new process for enlarging portraits by the solar camera. A portrait of Mr. Peabody, the great philanthropist, photographed and painted expressly for the Institute of Danvers, in Massachusetts, was on view, a short time since, at Mr. Mayall's studio, in Regent-street, and I accordingly dropped in to see it. The likeness is said to be admirable, and the arrangement of the picture is capital. A very little practice is needed to bring this new process to perfection, and then, I suppose, it will extinguish portrait-painting just as the smaller style of photography has obliterated miniature-painting. Miniature-painting was an exquisite art, and, though it was somewhat on the decline, I am very sorry that the camera dealt it a death-blow. But I feel no such regret at the thought that the sun and the chemists are likely to bring to an end at last the "portraits of a gentleman" which have been the bane of the Academy for years. The photograph may, perhaps, often be as bad a picture as the oil daub, but then it is not, at the best of times, likely to be so enduring. It is especially adapted for those present-

ation portraits which companies and corporations are prone to indulge in; for after all the presentation and speculating are over, the picture will begin to fade in the frame in about the same ratio as the memory of the original does in the minds of the corporation until, in course of time, both will be blank. And at the same time the vanity of the original will be amply flattered, for it is pleasant to be immortal "even though," as the Irishman said, "it be but for a time!"

Many thanks to the author (tramp though he be) of a paper in this week's *All the Year Round*, which explains a mystery by which I have often been puzzled on receiving a plate of "mulligatawny" at a West-End confectioner's, and on analysing the contents of a "tin" of the same compound. Whence come those extraordinary back-bones, stripped tendons, and fractured tibias of poultry always found in this peculiar soup? Hear the writer above mentioned describing a "tramp" with a vagrant companion:—"The first house we went to in Hill-street made him lose heart. A liveried footman came up the area steps, and, in reply to his touch of the hat, said, 'Didn't I tell you before that the confectioner's man always came round for the broken meats at six o'clock?' The thought is horrible! Those back-bones are the leavings off the plate of John Thomas; the teeth of Sarah Ann have stripped those tendons; perhaps Fluffy has snapped that leg of chicken. No more soup for me at pastry-cooks, hotels, or at evening parties, thank you!"

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

"Hamlet" has been reproduced at the LYCEUM. Mr. Fechter's performance of Hamlet, its difference from the stilted melancholy-received stage version of the character, its beauties and defects (though, for my own part, I do not remember any defects), are familiar to playgoers, and have been too recently commented upon in these pages to render any further discussion of them necessary.

The comedy of "Society" is to be withdrawn at the PRINCE OF WALES'S, and a new comic drama, by Mr. H. J. Byron, is to take its place.

A new drama has been produced at the OLYMPIC. It is from the French, and I am told the original piece was called "Eulalie Pontois," and was the work of M. Frederic Scribe. For the English version, presented for the first time on Wednesday last, Mr. Buckingham is responsible. The limits assigned to me do not permit me to enter into anything like a detailed account of the plot of "Love's Martyrdom." I must content myself by saying that it is melodramatic, and very melodramatic indeed. The prologue and the four acts are too long; the dialogue is bald; but the incidents are interesting, though over-complicated. The names of the dramatis personae seem to have been taken from an old Minerva Press novel. Arthur Evelyn, Frank Mordaunt, Sir Charles Ormond, Trevelyan, Lady Flora Vernon, and Redgrave smack of the maudlin sentimental romance that used to be fashionable reading before the appearance of the works of the author of "Waverley," and other books. The last act is the best of the piece. It is "sensational" in the extreme, and very effective. That the plot of "Love's Martyrdom" is improbable is no fault. He would be, indeed, an extraordinary author who could make the incidents of a drama probable; for the probable is synonymous with the commonplace. The errors of Mr. Buckingham's adaptation are to be found in the highflown nonsense talked by his fashionable characters; in the vulgarity of the conception of Cordelia Jemima Mordaunt, who is quite unnecessary to the development of the story; and in the appreciation of the character and sentiments of Mr. Arthur Sketchley's "Mrs. Brown," who figures in the new drama under the name of Mrs. Spriggins. The piece was well acted; and at the fall of the curtain the principal artists, as well as the adapter, were summoned before the footlights by an audience who had evidently entered the theatre with the firm determination to be pleased.

DEATH OF MRS. CARLYLE.—About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, as the wife of Mr. Thomas Carlyle was taking a drive in Hyde Park, a favourite dog of hers was run over, and she, greatly alarmed, lifted it into the carriage. Shortly afterwards the coachman, surprised at not receiving any call from his mistress, stopped the carriage and found that she was, as he thought, in a fit. He drove to St. George's Hospital, when it was seen that she was dead. Mrs. Carlyle, who was advanced in years, had been unwell for some time.

FROZEN MAMMOTH IN SIBERIA.—At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences a letter was received from M. de Baer, of St. Petersburg, in reference to a mammoth, still covered with its skin and hair, which had been discovered in the frozen soil of Arctic Siberia. This discovery had been made in 1864 by a Samoyede in the environs of Tay Bay, the eastern branch of the gulf of Obi. The news only reached St. Petersburg towards the end of 1865; but, as the bodies of large animals will keep a long time in those regions, if they are not completely uncovered, and as this mammoth was still inclosed in the frozen soil, the Academy of St. Petersburg has, with the aid of the Russian Government, sent M. Schmidt, a distinguished paleontologist, to examine the animal and its position in the locality. It is hoped M. Schmidt will arrive before the decomposition is too far advanced, and that a correct notion may be obtained of the outer appearance of the animal, and also, from the contents of the stomach, of its natural food. The prehistoric figure of the mammoth drawn on a piece of ivory, found in a cavern of Peigord by M. Lartet, will then admit of verification.

PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.—At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Kew, presided over by the Rev. R. B. Byam, Vicar of the parish, it was unanimously resolved that an address of congratulation on the approaching marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge should be presented to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge; and accordingly, on Monday afternoon, the deputation, consisting of the Rev. R. B. Byam (Vicar), the Rev. P. W. Nott (Curate), and Messrs. J. D. Rigby and F. Irwin (churchwardens), waited on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, by appointment, at Cambridge Cottage, and presented the address, which was signed by upwards of 250 of the inhabitants of Kew. The Duchess returned the following reply:—"Mr. Byam and Gentlemen, I am much gratified at receiving the address of congratulation which the clergy and inhabitants of Kew have been good enough to present through you on the approaching marriage of my daughter, Princess Mary Adelaide, with his Highness the Prince of Teck. After a residence of nearly thirty years at Kew, I cannot but regard with the warmest affection a place in which so many years of my life have been passed, and where I have received from the clergy and inhabitants such undeviating marks of goodwill and sympathy on this and on former occasions. It is most acceptable to me to learn from the kind expressions you make use of that my daughter's feelings towards Kew have been so thoroughly appreciated, and you may be certain that her interest and attachment will remain unchanged. I know it will be a pleasure to you to be assured by me that I have every reason to believe that Princess Mary's happiness will be secured by this alliance, and that, under God's blessing, this marriage will be as prosperous as you all desire. In my own name and that of Princess Mary I offer you our sincere thanks for your good wishes.—(Signed) AUGUSTA. Cambridge Cottage, Kew, April 23, 1866."

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—On Monday a special meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in accordance with the standing orders of the House of Lords. Mr. W. W. Mason, clerk of the company, read the bill (as amended in Committee) for the winding up of the affairs and the dissolution of the company. It appeared that by an Act of the fifth year of George IV. the company were incorporated with a capital of £200,000, in shares of £50 each, and with authority to borrow on mortgage £50,000, for making and maintaining a tunnel under the River Thames, from Wapping to Rotherhithe. The company, by an Act of the ninth year of George IV., were authorised to raise a further sum of £200,000 by shares, or mortgage, or annuities. By an Act of the third and fourth years of William IV. advances were made of Exchequer Bills, not exceeding £270,000, on the security of the undertaking; and by an Act of the third and fourth years of Queen Victoria further provision was made with respect to the company. At the time of the passing of the East London Railway Act, 1865, the Public Works Loan Commissioners were, by their secretary, mortgagees in possession of the tunnel for securing the repayment of the advances so made in Exchequer Bills; and the East London Railway Company were authorised to make and maintain the said railway, the main line of which is to pass through the tunnel; and the railway company were authorised to take the Thames Tunnel and some lands of the company at the sum of £200,000, one half to be paid at once and the remaining half to be paid by instalments without interest. The Public Works Loan Commissioners had been paid the £100,000 in discharge of the mortgage debt; the capital of the company now held by shareholders is £172,000, in 3441 shares of £50 each, all of which are fully paid up; and there are no mortgage debt, no liability for any annuity, and their debts are of small amount. The chairman now asked the meeting to assent to the bill for winding up and dissolving the company, and stated that it was necessary to possess three fourths of the votes of the shareholders, either in person or by proxy. After the polling the chairman declared that the bill had met the unanimous approval of the shareholders, when the proceedings terminated.

Literature.

Turkey. By J. LEWIS FARLEY. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

The Turkish empire has given little or no trouble of late. Except an occasional Druse and Maronite massacre, which may always be anticipated with the certainty of a comet or a tax-gatherer, Turkey has for years been quiet to an extent which might make New Zealand blush. The passiveness of the country occasions a political lull, during which opportunity is afforded for giving attention to that vague Eastern something which still remains a "question." That question is certainly worthy of consideration. The latest geographical solution of the results of the present Continental attitude once more seems to culminate in Oriental suffering; once more, it is gravely rumoured, is Turkey to be the sick man; and, whether designed for his recovery or not, once more he is threatened with the amputation of his Principalities. A dozen years ago this was thought worth fighting about; it may be thought worth reading about now; or, rather, the whole of Turkey may be worth reading about. Mr. J. Lewis Farley, an excellent authority of great personal experience, supplies the material in his new volume called "Turkey," which aims to give the reader a fair insight into its rise, progress, and present position, and that within a narrow compass. Did we know less of Mr. Farley in connection with his subject, we might be inclined to talk about the usual merits of self-trumpeting when he speaks of the intercourse he has held with the most distinguished Turkish statesmen, and his more or less intimate acquaintance with the finances and commerce of the country. But a former work by Mr. Farley, "The Resources of Turkey" (ILLUSTRATED TIMES, Aug. 9, 1862), was quite sufficient to show that the subject was at his fingers' ends. The present work is, to a great extent, a repetition of the former; but, as a matter of course, amended and brought down to the present day. But there is, in addition, much historical information, which would be new were it not for the fact that it is derived from the infallible "best authorities." Perhaps, for the ordinary reader—or indeed for any—it is unnecessary to go as far back as Osman, the formation of the janissaries, &c.: the actual Turkey which we know in reality dates from the famous Hattı Scherif of Abdul Medjid, which (had it not unhappily been perfection, and therefore never likely to succeed—had it only been a little human, and therefore likely to be permanent) seems to speak a perfect code in a breath. An earthly paradise is summed up under three simple heads—namely, "The guarantees which will insure our subjects perfect security for their lives, their honour, and their property; a regular method of establishing and collecting the taxes; an equally regular method of recruiting, levying the army, and fixing the duration of the service." But it is an old story. Turkey may propose as much as she pleases, but other nations will assuredly dispose. And so the stately political romance runs on with chapters headed "The Eastern Question, The Egyptian Question, The Holy Places, Siliestria, Crimea, Sinope, Turkish Loan, Pacification of Syria, and dozens of others. However, under Abdul Aziz and Fuad Pacha, things have taken a more favourable turn. Mr. Farley is, rightly enough, utterly dissatisfied with the present condition of the country. All the Government officials, and all the bankers, are robbers and usurers. Comparatively speaking, there are no roads of any kind. There is little safety. There is no confidence. There is oppression. The reader must go to the fountain-head for the geographical account of Turkey; for details of its administration, its roads, railways, harbours, and especially of its productions. In so enormous a country there are, of course, varied. Turkey is an agricultural country. Turkey produces cotton, wool, silk, mohair, opium, madder, valonia, and tobacco; and her mineral deposits include coal, copper, lead, and silver. Moreover, our sick gentleman liking to keep pace with the fashion, has lately "struck it." Mr. Farley's object is to show how all these things might be made we know not how many times more profitable; and, if his history be dry, it has all the compensating advantage of dryness—value. But he is so much in love with the country which is his subject that no amount of prosperity at all possible would be likely to satisfy him. He is in a state of adoration, and would see only the angelic. If the whole country were to be as the Happy Valley of Abyssinia, with no discontented Rasselas nor Nekayah, and every one of the forty thousand as wise as Imlac, Mr. Farley would still go on aspiring after more than perfect banks, more than Roman roads, for more than mortality has ever known, for something that shall out-fable fable. But it is possible that political and commercial honesty may spring up in the Eastern breast; that the population may become mad after some form of atmospheric locomotion; that land may be let on sensible conditions; that the Mahmud and the Tounsin may laugh at the Russian guns; and that Druses and Maronites may cease to cut each other's throats—at least by the time they have left none uncut. And, as there has been during the last dozen years a leaning in favour of some of these ingredients of a millennium, it is as well to take a hopeful view rather than an extravagant one, and, above all things, to erase the word "kismet" from the Turkish vocabulary.

The War in New Zealand. By WILLIAM FOX, A.M. Oxon, late Colonial Secretary and Native Minister of the Colony. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Although the British public has been hearing a good deal of late years about New Zealand, it is very doubtful if the real state of the colony, or of the causes which have led to successive wars with the natives, are thoroughly understood by more than a very few among us. We have, of course, had *ex parte* statements in abundance. Partisans of the colonists have striven to show that in all they have done the European settlers have been perfectly right and fully justified. Those, on the other hand, who assume to speak for the natives—such as the representatives of aborigines protection societies, and so on—have laboured with equal assiduity to prove that the Maoris have been, all through the various disputes, a much injured, wronged, and oppressed race. Probably there is truth on both sides; but, more probably still, the transactions in New Zealand are the natural result of that contest which must always take place—at least, always has taken place between settlers in a country and those whom they found already located there; in other words, a part of that great struggle that is always going on between civilised and savage man, wherever they come into contact, and which, so far as experience yet goes, seems invariably destined to end in the savage, if he resist, being either driven further and further back till he can retire no further, and is finally annihilated; or, if the child of nature submit, in his being ultimately "improved off the face of the earth." That much unnecessary wrong and cruelty may have been, and may be now, perpetrated in the name of civilisation, we dare say is beyond dispute; but that the process is inevitable, and is in the end beneficial to mankind as a whole, seems equally beyond contradiction. The stronger races will ever rule the weaker—the stronger, that is, in energy, in intellectual power, in force of will, in mechanical arts, and in the capacity to turn to the best account the bounties of nature. Were these qualities not allowed scope for action—were each race to be confined to its own original borders—the world would remain stagnant; half the earth's surface would be unutilised; one portion of the human race would be pent in narrow and unsuitable limits; while another division would be left to roam over illimitable wilds, of which they could make no real use. Civilised races are generally prolific, and require room in which to spread themselves. Savage peoples have not usually nearly so great powers of fecundity; and the result is that the one, seeking development, comes into contact with the other, seeking only to maintain their normal condition; a contest ensues, and in the sequel the weaker—that is, the savage—goes to the wall. Such appears to have been the course of events in New Zealand, as elsewhere. Mr. Fox, in his book, gives us the colonists' view of the New Zealand quarrels; and, while he maintains that no unjustifiable aggression has been made on the Maoris, and no unnecessary barbarities have been practised by the colonists—in their esti-

mation, that is—he also declares that they have ever been anxious to live on terms of amity with their savage neighbours if the latter would have let them. Mr. Fox, of course, does not vindicate the acts of individual settlers; he only defends the policy of the Government of the colony so far as the colonists had the control over it. Much of the book is devoted to descriptions of the military operations, much to the details of disputes between the Governor and his Ministers; and some part to the propriety of Imperial interference at all. The conclusions to which one comes after a perusal of the work are, that Mr. Fox has given as fair a narrative as could be expected of him from his—that is, a settler's—point of view; that the best thing the mother country can do is to let the colonists alone as much as possible, consistent with the prevention of cruelty and wrong; and that, let matters be managed as they may, the natives will finally have to succumb, or be exterminated—which, perhaps, really means the same thing. This is a sad alternative, where so superior a people as the Maoris are concerned; but it seems no less inevitable for all that. We may, and we do, regret the result; but if colonisation is to go on from densely to sparsely peopled countries, such contests as that in New Zealand seem unavoidable; and, if European settlers are to remain in those islands at all, the ultimate annihilation of the native race probably must follow. As it is difficult to see how this result is to be avoided, it should be the duty of all—governor, colonists, ministers, and clergy—to make the fall of the weaker side as easy and as little marked by suffering as possible.

Mr. Fox's book is written with intelligence, if with something of a bias also, and will amply repay perusal to all who wish to master the ramifications and particulars of the late—or rather the present—war in New Zealand.

Robinson Crusoe. Edited after the Original Editions by J. W. CLARK, M.A., Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

This edition of Defoe's immortal work, issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Company, is uniform in style with their beautiful "Golden Treasury" series, which was noticed in our columns a few weeks ago. The editor, Mr. J. W. Clark, has made it his aim to reproduce faithfully the original text. He says, in a brief preface, "The edition used to print from was that of 1719, but I have collated it with earlier editions. I have in no case modernised the spelling or phraseology. The archaisms are hardly ever such as to render the meaning doubtful, even to the ordinary reader, and it has appeared to me likely to prove useful and interesting to old and young in modern times to have our English classics preserved in their integrity in popular editions such as this aims to be." It is always agreeable to have a work as nearly as possible in the form in which it left the author's hand; and in the case of "Robinson Crusoe" this advantage is not counterbalanced by any inconvenience that can arise from an obsolete style of orthography, or an over- quaint, and therefore obscure, use of words. Everyone can understand and enjoy Defoe's work as it is here presented; and we therefore heartily commend it to popular favour.

Barrington. By CHARLES LEVER. *Misrepresentation.* By Mrs. DRURY. London: Chapman and Hall.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have recently added these two works to their cheap series of "People's Editions of New Novels," and a very excellent two shillings' worth each is. "Barrington" does not, perhaps, contain so much of the rollicking, racy, Irish humour, and fun, and jollity as distinguish some others of the author's works—"Harry Lorrequer," "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," &c.; but still there are in it much admirable character-painting and stirring incidents; and the result is, as all readers of Mr. Lever's books know, a very interesting, well-told story. The fact that Mrs. Drury's "Misrepresentation" has now reached this, the fifth edition, is sufficient evidence that her work has been well received by the reading public, a result which its own merits—its force, vigour, pathos, and truth to nature—amply warrant.

THEOLOGY AND HOMILETICS.

Theology and Life. Sermons chiefly on Special Occasions. By E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Professor of Divinity, and Chaplain, King's College; Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Meditations in Advent, on Creation and on Providence. By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.

The Vicarious Sacrifice Grounded in Principles of Universal Obligation. By HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D., Author of "Nature and the Supernatural," &c.

London: A. Strahan.

We have been abundantly told of late years that the religious teaching of our preachers and homilists is behind the age, and remote from life and practice. Not only is this reproach, so far as it is true, in a fair way now to be wiped off; it remains to be considered whether this kind of talk is not beginning to be overdone.

In the first place, there has undoubtedly been a little confusion in the popular mind upon the general question. The religious truths taught us have been changed much less than some people suppose. But theology, like poetry, must have its conventions of expression, and these it is which are always apt to hold on to the past. The process by which received forms of speech are adapted to new habits of thought (the things thought remaining essentially the same) is always a slow one. The last great wave of change, whose force is not yet spent, began, for both religion and poetry, with William Wordsworth, and an innovator less acknowledged, but mighty too, William Blake. It was William Wordsworth who, by means direct and indirect, forced upon the better intelligence of England the thought that the higher phraseology of modern life must be restamped in the mint of sincerity with the image and superscription of the facts of life. This great work is now beginning to overtake the need, and the speech of our greater religious teachers quite visibly renders to Cæsar the things which are his, while adhering as firmly as ever to the other clause of the divine canon. So long as human infirmity finds any antithetic in the two clauses there must be constantly recurring cries for a fresh readjustment of the coinage of speech to the higher commerce of humanity; but from time to time there will also be periods at which the adjustment will be felt to be approximately satisfactory. It is just as well to make the reflection that when we are in our graves our grandchildren will probably be making outcries about religious phraseology very similar to those which we ourselves were making twenty or thirty years ago, and that the work will then have to be done all over again.

One great injustice is frequently done nowadays by the Press to the Pulpit. In the outcry against "sermons" it is forgotten or overlooked, from sheer ignorance, that the preacher claims to be something more than a lecturer or a talker. What is the *raison d'être* of the pulpit as understood by religious people? Not this: somebody is wanted to tell us once a week that we should not pick pockets. The policeman and the moralist tell us that, each in his way. But that we all stand, to a supremely great Being, in certain relations which are of infinite importance, the preacher being divinely commissioned to force these relations upon us at his own peril. It is not common honesty in the critics of the pulpit to ignore this, but they do.

The volumes mentioned in this list are all three remarkable illustrations of what we mean when we speak of the expression of religious truth in phraseology restamped in the mint of the sincerities of life, as well as brightened and chiselled by the fine manipulation of recent culture. Books of this kind appear naturally to find their way to one of two publishing houses—Macmillan or Strahan—and the three now before us are among the best of the order.

In Mr. Plumptre, the lyrical manner almost preponderates over the didactic, his sermons being nearly as much meditations as lessons, and the vocabulary being always quasi-poetic. The breadth and inclusiveness of his phraseology are very striking; and he is

never wearisome, or "bigoted," or crude. It is impossible not to believe that his book must do a great deal of good.

Dean Alford has characteristics that are well known. He, also, is as much a poet as a preacher; but, as a preacher, he is more didactic than Mr. Plumptre, and the movement of his mind is much simpler. These discourses are fine examples of the way in which a richly-cultivated mind can be plain without shallowness, and strong without straining, in the treatment of subjects in which the dread of commonplace on the one hand and the warmth of sincere emotion on the other, betray so many teachers and homilists into work that rings false.

Mr. Bushnell is an admirable writer, of whom and of whose views there is little or nothing new to be said to cultivated readers. For many years past, with distinguished ability and a very peculiar eloquence, he has been performing his share of the great task of adjustment by approaching it from the speculative side. His essays, "Work and Play," make one of the most delightful books of the kind that we know of. He has, unquestionably, great originality, and has done much good: probably he has been more used than praised. As a thinker, he is a true Yankee. He has a *whittling* kind of subtlety that is amazing to see. The way in which, having stated a very large proposition, he proceeds to shave it down—

Till all the starry heavens of space
Are sharpened to a needle's end—

is quite as much like conjuring as arguing. A hundred times, in spite of the solemnity of the subject and the greatness of the man's intelligence, has he reminded us of the Yankee pedlar who said at the inn that he had seen a flight of wild pigeons ten miles square, five miles thick in the middle, and a mile at the edges. "Guess that's a lie!" said another Yankee present. "Well, now, stranger," said the first speaker, "I don't want to fight, so I'll take a yard off the thinnest part, if that'll do." Mr. Bushnell boldly shows you a doctrine which you pronounce "a weaver's beam;" but in twenty paragraphs he has whittled it down to a skewer, so that, looking back from "the thinnest part," you really wonder what it was you gave your assent to just now. But this is, nevertheless, a rare and deeply-suggestive book, which we can cordially recommend.

FIRE IN SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.—The steam-ship *Havre*, belonging to the South-Western Railway Company, just arrived from the port the name of which she bears with a cargo of French goods, intended for transhipment to New York, took fire, on Tuesday, in Southampton Docks. A case of combustibles exploded in the hold, and two of the crew and the stewards were injured, one man was taken out dead, and the ship was speedily on fire. At one o'clock the flames were got under, but the fore saloon and other parts of the ship were much damaged. While Captain Wright, of the same company's service, was running to get assistance he fell dead from excitement. Thus two lives are lost, and it is to be hoped that, if the case which exploded was shipped without a declaration of its nature, its consignors may be adequately punished.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH.—A terrible accident took place on Saturday morning last at a new ironstone pit on the Ickleton field (six miles from Nottingham), worked by Mr. Mark Beardsley. About ten minutes past twelve o'clock a lad named John Bamford, who was employed in running the full waggon on the chair at the bottom of the shaft, had loaded the chair and given the signal to the engineman to "go on." The signal was obeyed, but, finding the chair was loaded too heavily, the engineman let it fall again to the bottom of the pit. Unfortunately, for some purpose or other, Bamford had just placed his head over the slide on which the chair falls, and the chair, falling on his neck, nearly decapitated him, his head only hanging on his body by a portion of skin. When released his head presented a most shocking appearance, being literally crushed to a jelly, as well as nearly separated from his body.

COMPENSATION FOR SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S HOUSE.—At the Sheriff's Court, 101, Lion-square, a compensation case, "Williams v. the Metropolitan Railway," was brought before Mr. Humphreys, the Coroner, and a special jury. A claim was made for Newton's House, Vicarage-place, Kensington. Sir Isaac Newton died on March 18, 1727, aged eighty-five. Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Lloyd were for Mr. E. Williams, the claimant, who had carried on a school called "Newton's House School." Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Holway represented the company. The claim was between £4000 and £5000. At the back of the playground, where there was a gymnasium, the company had taken a part of the ground for a tunnel, and Mr. Williams required them to take the whole of the property. He could get no place for his scholars, and his school had been broken up. His furniture had been sold at a great sacrifice, and the gymnasium, which, with the fowl-house, cost £25, only fetched 4s. 6d. He had suffered great anxiety and sickness in his family. His profits were about £1100 a year, and some curious facts were elicited. The boarders and masters, with the domestic servants, cost about 67s. a week; and one of the witnesses said when the boys returned on a Monday they were not at all hungry, after their feed at home on the Sunday. Mr. Lloyd complained that Mr. Williams had left the house when the company only wanted a piece of the ground. The jury, no doubt, felt much sympathy for him, but he had really brought his own condition on himself. The assessor placed the several heads of claim before the jury, and they gave a verdict of £2210. The same railway company took Milton's house at Cripplegate, and now hold Newton's house at Kensington.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have just issued their ninth report, in which, after recording the loss of a valuable colleague in the late Sir Charles Eastlake, and the accession to their body of the new members, Sir F. Grant, P.R.A., and Dean Stanley, they announce that, during the past year, five pictures have been presented, making a total of fifty-eight donations since the formation of the collection. The portraits recently presented are those of Jeremy Bentham; Thomas Campbell, the poet; one of Queen Elizabeth at an advanced age, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and the Duke of Kent, father of her present Majesty. In addition to these donations the collection has, since the last report, become possessed, by purchase, of fifteen other portraits, at a total cost of nearly £70. The most expensive was a portrait which has but recently acquired a right to admission into the collection, that of Mr. Cobden, by Fagnani, for which £120 was paid. Among the other portraits thus added are those of Daniel O'Connell, Father Mathew, Samuel Pepps, Lord W. Russell, and King George II. After noticing some minor changes which the increased number of pictures have rendered necessary, the trustees state that, upon the invitation of the Government, they have considered the practicability of increasing the number of public days, and have determined to open the gallery on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. In Easter week the first three days were free days, and the secretary reports that, notwithstanding an attendance of 1453 visitors on Easter Monday, everything was very quiet, and the printed lists of the pictures appeared to be carefully preserved for future reference. The total number of visitors to the gallery during the last seven years has been as follows:—1859, 5505; 1860, 6392; 1861, 10,907; 1862 (Exhibition year), 17,327; 1863, 10,475; 1864, 14,883; and 1865, 16,642. The report concludes by expressing a hope that more convenient and more commodious apartments may be found for the collection, which will allow of the public being admitted every day, and will afford means of better displaying and classifying the pictures than is possible at present.

THE COUNTY COURTS.—The new Act on County Courts, which received the Royal assent on Monday, has just been issued. The object of the bill is to abolish the offices of treasurer and of high bailiff as vacancies occur, and to provide for the payment of future registrars. It seems that twenty-three persons were appointed treasurers, and the judges of the county courts were to appoint one or more high bailiffs of each court. In cases of vacancy the office of treasurer and high bailiff are not to be filled up, and it is declared to be "further expedient to reduce the salaries of future appointed registrars of county courts." It is enacted that on the death, resignation, or removal of a treasurer, the appointment shall not be filled up. The treasurers already appointed may retire on superannuation, "where it shall appear to the Commissioners of the Treasury that greater efficiency and economy will be effected by permitting the retirement." The Treasury is to provide for the examination of accounts of registrars and other officers of the courts, and may make rules for keeping and rendering accounts, and direct payments by the registrars into the Bank of England. The accounts are to be rendered to the Audit Board. The property of courts vested in the treasurers is to vest in a person to be appointed by the Treasury, by whom court-house, &c., may be provided. The registrars are to forward to the Commissioners of Audit an account of all sums paid by them to the Paymaster-General. On a vacancy in the office of high bailiff, the registrar of the county to perform the duties of high bailiff if he has been appointed a registrar subsequently to the passing of this Act. Additional remuneration is to be given to a registrar performing the duties of high bailiff. No person is to be high bailiff of more than one court. The salaries of future-appointed registrars are to be reduced, and the net salary to be allowed is not to exceed £700 a year. Section 82 of the County Court Act as to registrars to be appointed is repealed, and in future all registrars are to be paid by salary, and the principle of payment is set forth. If the plaintiffs do not exceed 200 a year the salary is to be £100 a year, and so on in proportion; and the salaries to be inclusive of clerks and of emoluments, except those receivable in equitable proceedings or in bankruptcy; and where the plaintiffs exceed 6000 the salary is to be fixed, and not to exceed £700 a year.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO VIDAL, PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

THERE seems to be a great run upon doctors—doctors of laws or doctors of medicine—in the choice of Presidents for the South American Republics. Who does not remember Carlyle's review of a South American book, in which he gives us one of his marvellous lifelike presentations of Dr. Francia, the President of Paraguay, whose fame, wild and mysterious as were the stories told of him, reached England when people had only just begun to hear generally of the great pampas, the wild horses, pemmican or powdered beef, the way that people slept swinging in hammocks slung to trees, and the method of building a Paraguayan hut of bark and wattles. And Francia seemed somehow to be, in appearance at least, a type of the doctorial rulers of the Oriental Republics of America: "A somewhat down-looking man, apt to be solitary even in the press of men; wears a face not unvisited by laughter, yet tending habitually towards the sorrowful, the stern."

Our Engraving represents the present Governor of Uruguay, chosen at a time when to undertake the reins of power is not a little hazardous and difficult; for the people of these States are most dangerous and least easily controlled during such struggles and reverses as have lately fallen to the Uruguayans in their international war. Revolutions and counter-revolutions spring up, and are each for a time successful; and that must be a bold and decided and strong hand which can hold the reins of government. When it became necessary, then, for President General Flores to leave his seat in order to conduct the campaign against Paraguay, he chose as his lieutenant Doctor Vidal, whose influence at Montevideo was considerable. The new Governor has been alike distinguished for firmness and a moderate attitude, even to those who are politically opposed to him; but he has been still more remarkable for the vigour with which he has reformed the financial position of the country, and for the efforts he has made to organise the commercial relations of Uruguay by encouraging railways and establishing all those enterprises which would conduce to the progress of trade. Dr. Vidal was born at Montevideo, in 1827, and may be said to belong in some sort to France, where, at the age of fifteen, he went with his family, who left Uruguay at the time when Oribe, the lieutenant of Rosas, commenced the siege of Montevideo. He was educated in Paris, and, after his studies at St. Barbe, followed the course of the faculty of medicine in the French capital, where he was for some time engaged in one of the hospitals under Dr. Blache. Having taken his degree, he returned to Montevideo, where he occupied himself almost exclusively in his profession; but when General Flores made his *pronunciamiento*, Dr. Vidal did not hesitate, but manifested his sympathies with the Liberal party. After the peace of Feb. 20, 1865, which confirmed the authority of Flores and put an end to the civil war, Dr. Vidal was called to the Ministry of the Interior, and at last was chosen as a delegate of the Republic of Uruguay, the position which he still occupies.

GENERAL GOLESCO.

GENERAL NICHOLAS GOLESCO is one of the illustrious men of Roumania. Born, in 1810, of one of the most ancient families of boyards, he early took his place among the Liberals, taking a prominent part in the Revolution of Bucharest in 1848. Member of the Provisional Government, afterwards head of the princely lieutenancy of Wallachia, he retired to France after the Turko-Russian occupation which followed the fall of the National Government.

The changes that took place, in July, 1857, in the Principalities, after the Treaty of Paris, reopened to Mr. Goleseo and his fellow-emigrants the way to their country. He was declared Vice-President of the Divan, *ad hoc*, of Wallachia, and, after the promulgation of the convention of the 19th of August, became a candidate for the hospodar, from which, however, he retired when he heard of Colonel Couza's having been elected to the same post in Moldavia, expecting by that step to indirectly realize the union of the Principalities.

He was intrusted with the charge of forming the first Ministry of the new Hospodar. When Prince Couza openly aspired to the dictatorship, General Goleseo put himself at the head of the opposition that worked openly towards the downfall of the Prince. The 23rd of February last brought matters to a close, forcing Prince Couza to abdicate the power, of which he made such sad use, into the hands of a princely lieutenancy consisting of Messrs. Goleseo, Lascar Catargi, and Haralambi.

No one can boast of greater popularity in the Principalities than General Goleseo, and even his enemies (political) are irresistibly drawn towards him by his amiable qualities and the uprightness of his character.

BAYAZID AND MOUNT ARARAT.

OUR Engraving represents a locality the geographical nomenclature of which has never been very accurately defined, since what is known as Armenia is variously bounded by different travellers. At all events, it lies between the Euphrates and the Caucasus, the Black Sea and the Caspian, and is traversed by irregular ridges forming the connecting chains between the mountains of Central Asia and those of Taurus and Anti-Taurus. Most of the towns of Armenia were founded by princes of the Median or Assyrian dynasties, Van by Semiramis, and Ecbatana by the Medes; while Bayazid was built at the time when the Armenians were yet fire-worshippers, and the Royal town of Ani, although of more recent date, was erected by Achod, son of Lampad.

The high mountains of Armenia are supposed to be those which were first abandoned by the deluge; and this tradition is so completely established that the inhabitants still believe in the existence of the remains of Noah's ark on the top of Ararat, although it is supposed that these remains can-



FRANCISCO ANTONIO VIDAL, PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

not be discovered, in consequence of the extreme fatigue which is certain to overpower the explorer, who, after he has sought repose and gone to sleep upon his journey, is gently carried back by angels to the foot of the mountain.

Mount Ararat, which may be said to form the point of contact of Russia with Turkey and Persia, to all of which it belongs, lies in the south portion of the great plain of Aras, of which about seventy miles may be seen by the naked eye. It consists of Great and Little Ararat, two mountains whose summits are seven miles apart, but whose bases insensibly blend one into the other by the interposition of a wide, level, upland valley.

On the former, visible even from Grivan, thirty-two miles distant, is a deep, gloomy, crater-like chasm. The mountain is covered with perpetual snow and ice for about three miles from its summit downward in an oblique direction. On the entire north half, from about 14,000 ft. above the sea, it shoots up in one rigid crest to its summit, and then stretches downward on its south side to a level not quite so low, forming what is called the Silver Crest of Ararat. Little Ararat rises 13,093 ft. above the sea level, and 10,140 ft. above the plain of the Aras, and is free from snow in September and October. Its declivities are greater and steeper than those of Great Ararat, and its almost conical form is marked with several delicate furrows, that radiate downwards from its summit. The top of Great Ararat was first reached Oct. 9, 1829, by Professor Parrot, who reports it to be a "gently vaulted, nearly cruciform surface, of about 200 paces in circuit, which at the margin sloped off precipitously on every side, but particularly towards the S.E. and N.E. Formed of eternal ice, without rock or stone to interrupt its continuity, it was the austere, silvery head of Old Ararat." Towards the E. this summit is connected, by means of a flatish depression, with a lower summit, distant 397 yards; and, in like manner, covered with ice. After remaining on the summit three quarters of an hour, determining the height and making various observations, Parrot descended to the Monastery of St. James; the third day after he left it. The observations of Parrot have been in every respect confirmed by another Russian

traveller, named Abich, who reached the summit of Great Ararat on July 29, 1845. He reports the important fact that from the upper slope of the mountain, between the two peaks and 8000 ft. above the sea, the ascent can be easily accomplished—much more easily, indeed, than from the Monastery of St. James.

The season most suitable for the ascent is the end of July or beginning of August, when the summer attains its greatest heat, and when there is annually a period of atmospheric quiet, accompanied by a clear, unclouded sky. So soon, however, as the fine days in the earlier part of August are over, the atmospheric war commences in the higher regions of the air, the strife being hottest between the two great peaks. Then there is no certainty of fine weather, for sudden thunderstorms, always on the higher parts of the mountains, accompanied by hail and snow, endanger the life of the traveller. This continual elemental strife has left on the summit of Little Ararat an enduring memorial of its rigour in the lightning-tubes with which the rocks are bored. These tubes are covered with a greenish glass, which was formerly supposed to be obsidian. So numerous are they on the highest peaks that they impart to the rock the appearance of worm-bored wood.

All travellers attest the volcanic nature of the Ararat Mountains, as evidenced by the stones found on all their slopes, undoubtedly the product of a crater. They are composed chiefly of trachytic porphyry, and on them pumice and various descriptions of lava have been met with. The name Ararat is said to be derived from Aral, a king who lived 750 years B.C. He fell in battle in an Armenian plain, which was thence called Aral-Arat—the fall of Aral. Before him reigned Amassis, the sixth from Japhet, who called the country Amasia; hence the name Massis by which the Armenians call the mountain, while the Turks and Persians name it Agri-dagh.

The dangerous character of the volcanic chain has not prevented the erection of numerous towns in the neighbourhood of Ararat, especially as the plain is well watered and easy of defence, so that fortified places are numerous. The town of Bayazid, represented in our Engraving, is built upon the slope of a steep mountain, overlooking the vast plains whence the Euphrates has its source. It is almost impossible to imagine anything more savage and dreary than the appearance of this place, which was taken by the Russians in 1828, and afterwards abandoned by the inhabitants to the half wild dogs and prowling jackals, who took possession of the houses.

The present population is composed of Kurds and Armenians, governed by a Pacha, who resides there, with a Turkish garrison. The palace of the Pacha, constructed in the last century, is a place of no little elegance and luxury, and a complete masterpiece of Arab architecture. The outer court for the guards and cavasses is beautifully ornamented with arabesque columns supporting arcades, and the grand court has on one side the private apartments and the harem, and on the other the selamnik or audience-hall. In an angle is the tomb of the founder and a mosque, the dome of which crowns the building. The saloons are ornamented with enamelled cornices, stained-glass windows, and turned arches of peculiar form, recalling the Persian more than the Turkish style of art, and in admirable preservation.

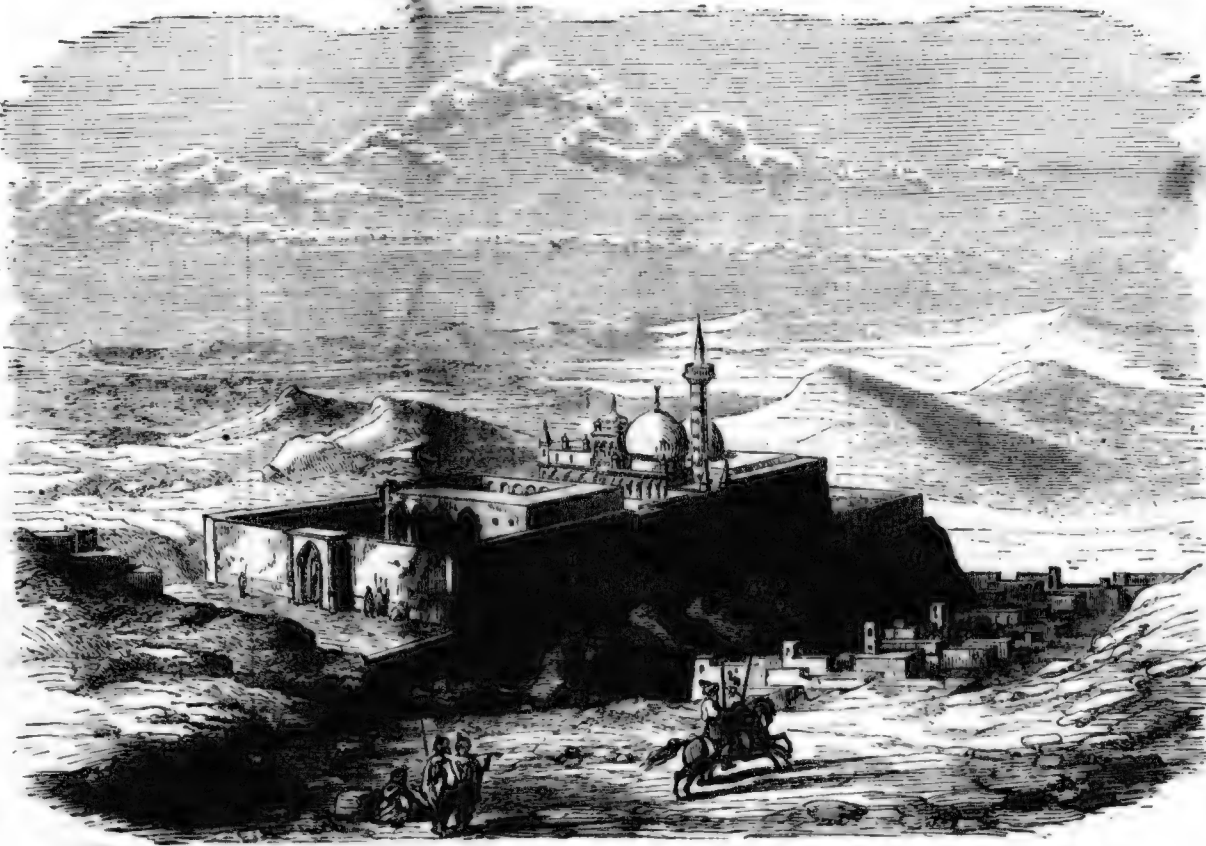
At the end of the outer court is discovered a sort of tank, which serves as a place of captivity for prisoners, who are let down into it by a cord.

To the north of the town of Bayazid is a house, built probably during the twelfth or thirteenth century, against an almost perpendicular rock, and in which is a cell where special prisoners have sometimes been detained. On one side of a passage, which is composed of the rock itself, near this cell, is a sculpture, apparently of great antiquity, and supposed to be one of those specimens of Asiatic art which are sometimes found in the rocky parts of Medea and Assyria.

THE NEW FACTORY ACT.

THE Factory Inspectors report most favourably of the first year's working of the Act of 1864, placing under the Factory Act regulations several manufactures which till then had been a law to themselves. Some master potters, indeed, are desirous that "full time" should begin at an earlier age than the Act will allow; but, says Mr. Baker, "I have seen many masters recant their objections to the Factory Act system. There are some few who even in this trade, in which art is everything, do not seem to appreciate thoroughly the value of an educated class of artisans." Young hands may be scarce at pottery wages; coal and iron works compete more and more for them every year; but immigration is

taking place to some extent, and machinery is likely to be adopted more rapidly than was anticipated. The old system, with its reckless expenditure of life and disregard of morals, will give place to a more extended and less costly method of production. There is already a visible improvement in work-rooms. The Act has the effect of making more regularity necessary. Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Minton and Co., states that the quality of their ware has been improved; they have less spoil waste since the greater regularity of work has put a stop to hurried production. Masters find that the men come earlier and lose less time, and as much work is produced as before. Mr. Baker hopes that we are on the eve of great sanitary improvements in the Potteries. The workshops, in which 28,000 artisans are employed, have been whitewashed and cleansed, which in some instances had not been done for twenty years; the means of ventilation have been greatly multiplied; the hours of child labour have been diminished without diminishing production; 1600 children, most of them never at day-school before, have been placed in good schools, where they sit side by side with children of the upper working classes and of tradesmen; and the effect is seen in the altered tone of conversation in the workshop, in greater tractability, more cleanliness, less precociousness, streets



PALACE OF THE SULTAN AT BAYAZID.

quieter at unreasonable hours, and homes with more of domestic enjoyment. Masters are stirred up to make improvements as the workers become more respectable. Stoves are being ventilated, and the heated chamber cut off from the workshop, and this with a great economy of fuel. So in the manufacture of lucifer-matches, of which such sad disclosures were made, we are told of a firm who have the dipping of the matches, the most unhealthy part of the employment, done by machinery. Here, again, some manufacturers complain of the limitation of the hours of work and the consequent hindrance; but, as a sub-inspector says, "there's a certain amount of work in a person, and when that's out it's all he can do;" and were it otherwise, children should not be subjected to an amount of labour which destroys their health and strength. Of the percussion-cap manufacturers, one of the largest manufacturers at Birmingham says that the cap-filers earn as good wages and do as much work as before, and all are away at six p.m., instead of being kept late at night from the desultory manner in which the work used to be done. He observes a great improvement. Paperstainers also declare that they find no decrease of production, and this without additional hands being employed; the work is done with more energy than when the hours were irregular and unrestricted. "The young folk are not so wearied as with the former long hours, and more work is produced in the same time." The fustian-cutters, also, with factory hours, cut as much as they were ever required to do; "the hands stick at work, knowing they will have to give over at a certain hour." "The character of the trade is raised." The prices of the work have been raised greatly; the earnings of a fustian-cutter used to be the earnings of a child, as child and man had the same amount of daily labour; but, under the new Act, the child is forbidden to work until fully equal to it, and the man earns a fair day's wages. Unfortunately, the Act applies only to work for hire, and parents may work their own children, therefore, as long as they please. Young workers go home from the factory when it closes, to be compelled to work for their parents. But the result of the Act is nothing but a series of gains. It is true that children, prohibited from working full time in these manufactures, may be, and are, sent by their parents to other employments not less injurious, where they may work full time; but Parliament will before long consider the condition of these trades also. Three or four firms in Birmingham, engaged in manufactures reported upon, but not yet made the subject of legislation, have already in anticipation of it begun to work Factory Act hours. Mr. Baker gives the following as the result of his long knowledge of factory life:—"Commerce seems to be growing faster than the population, and as the power of wages strengthens we may be certain of what the result will be without the controlling influence of education. My belief is that factory labour may be as pure, and as excellent, and as obedient as domestic labour, and perhaps more so, where the master wills a discipline and enforces it. I have known many such examples."



GENERAL GOLESTO, PRESIDENT OF THE LIEUTENANCY OF ROUMANIA.

FINE ARTS.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOUR.
THE "New Water Colour"—we are loth to resign the old name

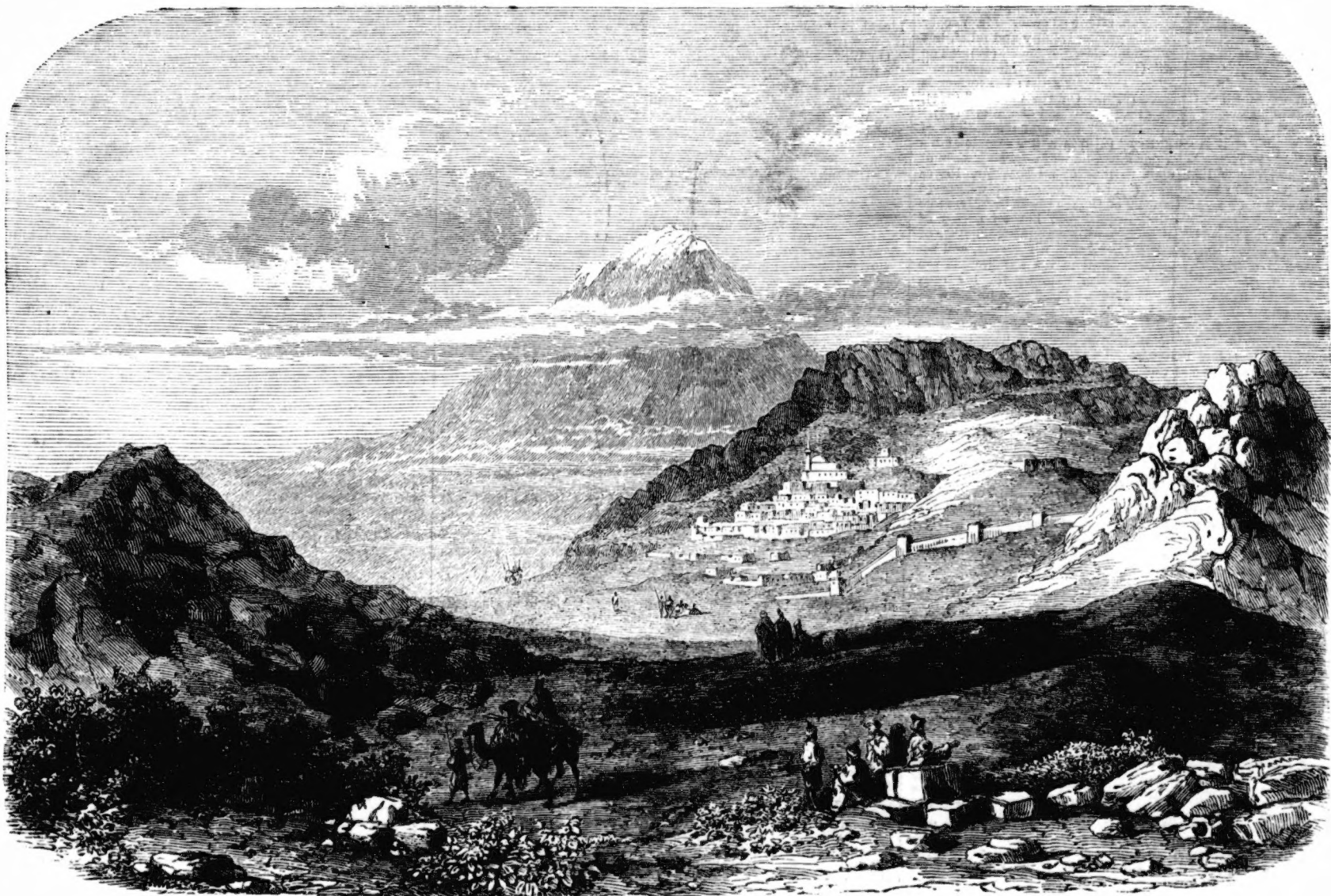
with its associations, though "new" no longer strictly applies to a society in its thirty-second year—is a little in advance of its elder brother in Pall-mall. Let us hope that the augury is a good one, and that it will be as successful in that generous rivalry in point of excellence which is unavoidably suggested by the thought of the two.

The Institute has been steadily advancing year after year, and this exhibition shows that the progress has not been stayed. The new members do worthy service, and the old ones maintain their places at least, where they do not stride forward. The addition of a few more good "figure-men," to use a professional term, is all that is needed to bring the society to a high standard of excellence.

Mr. E. H. Corbould exhibits two of the most pretentious figure-subjects. "The Entrance of Jehu into Jezreel" (34) wants more subdued colour and more careful drawing in parts. The attitude of Jehu's charioteer is awkward and unnatural—it would be impossible for him to restrain the fiery steeds with such a position of the arms. The reading of the passage—viz., that Jezebel made an attempt to fascinate the conqueror—is not new, but we have never seen it attempted in a picture before, so that Mr. Corbould deserves some credit. He has been more happy in his "Undine" (208), painted for the Princess of Prussia. There is much novelty in the artifice by which he conquered the difficulty of the small compartments in which the story was by Royal command to be told. The smaller compositions please us most. Mr. H. Warren's "Deborah" (228) is too stagey to be quite satisfactory, though there is some good work in it. His "Monk in his Cell" is better.

Mr. Jopling is ambitious and bold. We are, therefore, the more loth to censure him; for his essays, after all, are more laudable than the contented monotony of others who tread the same path year after year. His "Ching-a-ring-a-ring Ching!" (79) a study of a fair girl masquerading in Chinese costume, is unequal. The handling of the blue robe and the variegated tassels leaves nothing to be desired, but the face wants roundness and texture. His other contributions are more modest in pretension, and possess much merit. We are more than ever confirmed by this year's exhibition in our belief that Mr. Jopling has it in his power to become a great painter, if he can but discipline his talent. Mr. Luson Thomas exhibits several works, the most important being "Little Dorrit's Story" (274). The figure of Little Dorrit is, perhaps, somewhat awkwardly posed; but the rest of the picture is excellent. We suppose it would have been unwise to depart much from the recognised Maggy of Phiz, but Mr. Thomas has improved on the conception, and that was probably all he dared to do.

Mr. Bouvier's sweetness and smoothness of handling and the over-refinement of his stippling combine to make his paintings look like enlargements from antique enamelled vases. Nevertheless, there is so much of the beautiful about them that it is impossible to withhold our admiration. His "Myrtea" (162) is especially charming: the figure stands out roundly and well from the background, and the harmonies



THE CITY OF BAYAZID AND MOUNT ARARAT.

are very pleasing. The "Last Day of the Carnival" (113) is another finely-executed work. Mr. Cattermole departs somewhat from his ordinary line in his "Waiting for the Verdict" (128), and meets with the success he deserves. "The Halting Place" (5), "The Emperor's Drummer" (236), and "The Message from the Rebels" (256) are also deserving of laudatory notice; and prove that, in adopting a new style of subject, Mr. Cattermole has not neglected the old, and has certainly not abandoned it on account of failure.

Mr. Bach, a new Associate, takes a good place in the society. "Reverie" (26) and "Devotion" (32) are excellently studied heads, with well-caught expression, and they are painted with a thorough mastery of the technicalities. "Homeless" (241) is full of good, honest work, and the position of the figure is natural and easy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray exhibits a large picture of Spanish life, "The Cheat Detected" (134). The figures are well drawn and the heads lifelike. The colouring is perhaps a trifle monotonous in key, and the figures want "bringing away" a little; but, on the whole, the work is most meritorious. Miss Emily Farmer would leave us nothing to desire if she would not paint quite so cleanly. There is a suggestion of yellow soap and huckaback about her models, which is infinitely proper from the nursemaid's point of view, but not artistic. She should let her children and their pinafores be a little bit dirty, as it is the nature of children and pinafores to be. In all technical matters and in graceful drawing and composing she has little room to improve.

Mr. Absolon's facility is as great as ever, but he does not improve in the character of his works. Feebleness spoils his larger works, and in his smaller and prettier pictures there is always some jarring affectation. Mr. C. Green will never, we fear, fulfil the promise which, on his election, we believed we saw in his pictures. Dispersed spots of bright colour disturb the ensembles of his compositions; while his detail is over-elaborated, and his handling has degenerated into "niggle." He may yet, however, retrieve his ground if he has but determination.

Mr. Tidey, of all the figure-painters, does least for the repute of the society. Nothing can be worse than his illustration of the old ballad, "Why are you wandering here, I pray?" (86), the whole of which he has burdened the catalogue withal, as if it were quite an unfamiliar lyric. A silly series, entitled "Sensitive Plants," and depicting badly-dressed children going through unmeaning antics, might well be spared from the walls. Mr. Wehnert does little to increase his own reputation or that of the institute. His "Shylock and Jessica" (215) contrives to be stagey without being dramatic; his "Weaving a Web" (294) apparently depicts a bluebottle spinning a net like a spider without astonishing a very ugly and uninteresting spectator; and his "Young Watt" (301) is a libel on the inventor of steam. Mr. Wehnert's lout would have stared the kettle out of countenance before he invented a single thought. Mr. Kilburne can paint fairly, and should attempt a better class of subject than "Borrowed Plumes" (248). Mr. Lucas, too, is not altogether felicitous in his subjects.

Mr. L. Haghe unites the figure-painters and the landscape-painters. He succeeds famously in his views; for instance, the "Bureau de Bienfaisance, Ghent" (153), the "Church of St. Gomar" (197), and the "Salle du Franc, Bruges" (10); but he is no less happy in his "Sortie" (54) and "Return" (63), although in the former there is a little too vivid a remembrance of the Rembrandt in the National Gallery.

Of the landscape-painters Mr. Hine undoubtedly claims one of the foremost places. In his singularly truthful rescripts of the varied aspects of nature there is but little to betray that a few years since he was only known as a comic draughtsman. Nothing—not even Mr. Severn's moonlit sea in last year's Dudley—can surpass in fidelity and force the "Beach at Brighton" (59). The drawing of the curving wave is faultless, and the mist and spray are marvelously rendered. The idea of motion and tumult is so admirably conveyed that we find ourselves unconsciously watching for the curling breaker to spread in thunder along the shore. Every picture by this gifted artist should be sought out and studied by the visitor, but we must call attention to one more in particular. In the "Chalk Cliffs near Eastbourne" (174) the same idea of motion is suggested, and we can almost believe that we see the cool, grey shadows creep up the face of the cliff as the sun sinks into the sea. Mr. E. Warren sends several delicious bits of nature—dim woodland shades, with sunlight trickling through the thick leafage and flooding the warm landscape at the end of the avenue. "Woodland Shade" (20) is the best specimen of his style. Mr. Green and artists of the "niggle" school would do well to note how admirably Mr. Warren paints foliage with individuality and yet with breadth.

Mr. Vacher and Mr. Carl Werner both have Oriental proclivities. They realise the warm skies and sandy stretches of the East, its feathery palms, crumbling ruins, and rapid turbid waters with the greatest felicity. It is hard to choose between them, or to select any of their works for special mention, all are so good. Mr. Vacher perhaps invests his architecture with greater solidity and relief, but Mr. Werner is a master of effect. The "Mosque Asra" (42), "The Great Bazaar" (89), "Thebes" (165), and "The Memnonium" (209), are among the finest works of the latter artist; the former is best represented by "The Colossi" (279), "On the Cornice" (224), "The Palace of Rameses" (120), and "The Island of Philæ" (73).

Mr. Mogford never fails to please with his vivid realisations of coast scenery. "Robin Hood's Bay" (216) is a fine sample of his powers; but, if the visitor be of our mind, he will miss no picture of Mr. Mogford's; nor will he omit to look at all that Mr. Hayes exhibits. "A Sniff of the Briny" (4), by the latter, amply deserves the title, there is such an atmosphere of the sea about it. Mr. Mole is a careful workman, and colours pleasingly, but an excess of stipple gives a granulated appearance to all his textures, whether of earth, or sea, or sky. Mr. Shalders has no such mannerism, and his pictures, despite a tendency to over-detail in his foregrounds, are truly exquisite. Mr. Pidgeon is always welcome for his conscientious and unaffected study of nature. Mr. Telbin paints with considerable power and a freedom of hand acquired in the scene-painting room, to which, however, must be attributed also a certain rawness and prismatic brilliancy of colour, due to a long habit of painting what will be best harmonised by artificial light.

Mr. Skinner Prout paints choice bits of the fine old foreign cathedrals with a power and charm worthy of the name he inherits. Mr. McKean exhibits all his well-known skill in landscape, and Mr. Philp shows some seas which, even in the same gallery with works by Hayes and Mogford, can hold their own. Mr. Penley, Mr. Whympere, Mr. Weigall, and Mr. Bennett are represented by very creditable works in their respective styles; and Messrs. Rowbotham and Richardson display pictures which do not show any advance on their previous efforts. Mr. Campion's work, though hasty, sometimes almost to slovenliness, possesses merit; and Mr. Leitch shows considerable skill in giving atmosphere to his landscapes.

There are some clever flower-paintings and still-life studies on the screens, the chief and most successful exhibitor in this school being Mrs. Duffield.

SUICIDE BY PERMISSION.—Some time ago a steam-corvette, which had been purchased in America for the Tycoon, arrived at Yokohama, in Japan. Upon examination, the Japanese Government, considering that the vessel was too dear and badly constructed, decided that in future purchases of the kind shall be made only in France or England. It also censured the engineer who had been sent to New York to purchase the corvette. That official, who is brother of one of the Ambassadors who recently visited Paris, believed himself dishonoured, and asked for and obtained permission from the Tycoon to commit suicide. He consequently ended his career in the customary manner in presence of his colleagues, who stood in a circle around him.

CURATE AND CHOIR.—The organist and choir of Grandborough church, on the death of one of their number, recently, resolved to sing Pope's "Vital Spark." The Curate objected to Pope, but offered to substitute "Thy Will be Done." They refused to accept the substitution. On the service taking place, the Curate gave out the piece he had selected, and the organist played and the choir sang "Vital Spark." For this act of rebellion the rev. gentleman summoned the organist and the choir under the 23rd and 24th Vic., cap. 32, for having "disturbed, vexed, and troubled" him by their proceedings. He asked the magistrates to deal leniently with them, as his object was to teach them better, and not to punish vindictively; and each of the defendants was fined 1s. and costs.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

A CONSPIRACY is usually a plot between bad men for a bad purpose; so we will not say that our estimable confrères have formed a plot for puffing the estimable Mr. Hohler. But they really seem to have entered into a convention for magnifying this gentleman's abilities to such an extent that anyone who denies them runs the risk of appearing a churl. The writers in the morning papers are all in ecstasies with the new tenor. On the other hand, the critic of the *Athenæum* proves himself a churl, and says, as plainly as is necessary, that there is nothing in him; while the critic of the *Saturday Review*, who is, at the very best, churlish, says that there isn't much. One advantage Mr. Hohler certainly possesses—he has a most beautiful voice. This is a fine stock-in-trade to begin with. It is that knowledge is to the man of science, skill to the man of art. But there are plenty of savans who cannot make use of their learning, and plenty of painters and sculptors who are unable to turn their mere manual dexterity to account. Singers have often been divided into those who have voice but do not know how to sing, and those who know how to sing but have no voice. Ronconi is the type of the latter class. The former has so many representatives that it might seem invidious if we were to name one in preference to so many others having almost equal claims. We leave it to Signor Adolfo Ferrari and other competent authorities to decide whether Mr. Hohler sings well in a mechanical sense. As far as we can judge, we should say that he does. But, as regards the equally important question whether he sings the music of Arturo in "I Puritani" as it ought to be sung, we say, without hesitation—firm and unshakable in our just conviction on the subject—that he does not. He drags, he draws, he over-emphasises, until—to use a remarkably appropriate word which at once suggests the French "tirer"—he becomes tiresome. We are sorry to disagree with our respected and, indeed, venerated contemporaries of the morning press, but Mr. Hohler is not yet by any means the great singer they would have us believe.

However, a tenor who has nothing but style cannot by taking thought get himself a voice; whereas a tenor who has been blessed with a charming voice, such as Mr. Hohler undoubtedly possesses, can by study and practice make himself what Mr. Hohler decidedly is not at the present moment—an accomplished vocalist. But we repeat that we do not look upon Mr. Hohler's faults as arising from imperfect instruction. They are errors of taste, of which—as he has not yet had time to habituate himself to them—a moment's reflection ought to cure him. With the view of being "expressive," Mr. Hohler will sometimes dwell upon a note—whether accented or not—twice as long as, according to the composer's intentions, or, what comes to the same thing, plain indications, he ought to do. He sings, as it were, "in italics," where italics are not required. A speaker or reader having analogous faults to those with which Mr. Hohler may well be charged might be said to have a sing-song style broken here and there by bursts of prolonged emphasis. To sum up, Mr. Hohler has certainly a very beautiful voice. We believe, too, as far as the mere production of sound goes, he knows how to sing. Let him execute his music fairly as it is written, without any attempt to give expression to melodies which are expressive enough in themselves, and Mr. Hohler will only need practice to enable him to take, and keep, a foremost position on the lyric stage.

"Der Freischütz," with Mrs. Haigh-Dyer and Miss Leffler, Mr. Haigh, and Mr. Aynsley Cook in the principal parts, followed by an entirely new burlesque, in which the chief characters were assigned to Miss Rachel Sanger, Miss Willmott, Miss Minnie Sidney, Mr. Honey, and other favourite performers, could not fail to attract an immense audience to Astley's, which during the last few weeks has been "crammed." We have heard "Der Freischütz" better played, but the apparitions, arranged on the Pepper system, were capably got up. The opera has been furnished with a new libretto by Mr. Oxenford, who, however, has retained some of the songs belonging to the old version, and, of course, has not departed from the incidents of the drama. A few horses are introduced into the finale, but in other respects the performance is (or was) very much like other inferior performances of the same opera. "Der Freischütz" is now replaced by the "Bohemian Girl." This superior sort of ballad opera is much better suited to the frequenters of Mr. E. T. Smith's musical hippodrome than Weber's masterpiece.

On Tuesday the Wandering Minstrels were to have wandered as far as Wandsworth, where they proposed to give a concert in aid of the building fund of the Christchurch National Schools, Battersea. The same evening was fixed for the Westminster School concert, the programme of which consisted almost exclusively of choruses and concerted pieces, by Mozart, Mendelssohn, Locke, Pearsall, Bishop, &c.; but, unfortunately both for the Westminster boys and the Wandering Minstrels, Tuesday had also been chosen as the night of Signor Brignoli's first appearance this season as Lionel, in "Marta," the part of the heroine being undertaken (for the first time) by Mme. Orgeni.

On Wednesday the concert givers might have expected to have the field entirely to themselves; but, though Wednesday is not an opera night, it is a great night for oratorios; and, while Miss Kate Morrison announced a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms and Mr. W. Carter another at St. James's Hall, the National Choral Society gave a performance of "Israel in Egypt" at Exeter Hall.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.—The fifteenth report of the Select Committee upon Public Petitions shows that the Parliamentary Oaths Amendment Bill was petitioned against by 36,389 persons; that 478,987 signatures were on petitions in favour of the Government Franchise Bill; that 20,422 persons petitioned against innovations in the Church of England; 24,405 against, and 176,837 for, the disendowment of the Church of Ireland; and 213,661 for alteration of the law of tenant right (Ireland).

BRITISH MUSEUM.—From a return which has just been issued we learn that the expenditure on the Museum for the past year was £101,808 14s. 4d., and that the sum required for the ensuing year will be about £102,744. It appears that during the past few years there has been a continuous decrease in the number of visitors, exclusive of readers. The number of visitors has diminished considerably. During the past year there were 30,000 fewer than in 1861. 29,686 volumes have been added to the library. The number of deliveries of manuscripts to readers during the year is 2311, and to artists and others in the rooms of the department is 4199. The collection of manuscripts has been added to by 117 documents, 189 original charters, and 231 casts of seals. The Egerton Collection has been increased by forty manuscripts. At the sale of the celebrated collection of the late Count Pourtales a number of antiquities were purchased for the Greek and Roman departments. In coins and medals we learn that the great collection formerly in the Bank of England, and numbering, with the medals collected by Messrs. Hoggard and Cuff, about 7700 specimens, has been deposited in the Museum by the Bank authorities. Professor Owen reports 16,700 additions in the department of zoology, 10,079 in that of geology, and 3623 in that of mineralogy.

THE BUILDING TRADE WAGES MOVEMENT.—A crowded meeting of delegates from the carpenters and joiners was held on Wednesday night at the Brown Bear, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, to consider the following resolution adopted by the master builders at their meeting on Thursday last:—"That we agree to pay 8d. per hour to the most skilled mechanics, the less skilled to be at liberty to accept a less rate, and that the hours of working on outdoor jobs be nine per day from the 9th of November to the 14th of February, the hours of working in shops to remain at ten as at present." The chairman, having read the above resolution from a printed notice issued by the master builders, said he was prepared to hear the opinions of the delegates on it. In the course of a long discussion which ensued it appeared that the wording of the resolution of the masters was considered by the majority of the delegates as vague and indefinite, the chief objection being taken to the words "most skilled mechanics" and to the distinction made in the working hours between the men working in shops and on outdoor jobs, it being thought that both classes of men should work but nine hours during the period stated. Ultimately the following resolution was carried, with but three dissentients out of 150 delegates:—"That we, the delegates, consider the resolution of the master builders indefinite and unsatisfactory, and that it ought not to be received unless the masters consent to make 8d. per hour the standard rate of wages, they having at all times the right and power of discharging inefficient workmen; and further, that we are of opinion that the hours of working from Nov. 9 to Feb. 14 should be the same both in shops and on outdoor jobs—viz., nine per day." It was further resolved that the above resolutions should be submitted to the constituents of the delegates for confirmation, rejection, or amendment, in shop meetings, and the result reported to an adjourned meeting. It was also resolved that the opinion of the men should be at the same time taken as to the propriety of a joint committee of masters and men being appointed to draw up a code of working rules for the London district. The meeting then adjourned.

HOAXING THE "TIMES."

ON Saturday last the *Times* published a leader stating that the Austrian Government had withdrawn its Ambassador from Berlin, and that a rupture between the two great German Powers was inevitable. The authority on which that leader was founded was a forgery, however; and in reference to the matter, the leading journal has since published the following:—

The authority for these statements was the following letter, purporting to have been written by the nephew and private secretary of Lord Clarendon, which reached us in an envelope with the impressed stamp of the Royal arms and with a well-executed forgery of Lord Clarendon's signature, as if to ratify the letter of his private secretary. The letter arrived so late as to render it difficult to verify its authenticity, even if there had been anything in its appearance or in the information it contained to excite suspicion. It has been for many years, and under many Administrations, the practice of the Foreign Office to forward for publication intelligence of urgent public interest. Such letters are generally written by the private secretary of the Minister, and verified by his signature on the envelope. In this case, though on subsequent examination the impressed stamp has been found not to bear the words "Foreign Office," the envelope is of the usual official character and the impressed stamp is that of the Royal arms. The letter was a forgery. No such despatch had been received at the Foreign Office, no such letter had been written at the direction of Lord Clarendon, the signatures of Mr. Lister and of Lord Clarendon were forged, and the envelope had been purloined. We were, in fact, the victims of what in some venal matters would be called a hoax, but what, where such important interests are concerned, is little less than a crime. Lord Clarendon will, we are assured, take means to discover if any subordinate in his department has betrayed his trust; and we need not assure our readers that we shall spare no pains to bring to justice the author of such a fraud upon ourselves and the public:—

"Foreign Office, Whitehall-gardens, April 20.

"Dear Sir,—I am desired by Lord Clarendon to mention for your information that he has received, this afternoon, a telegram from Lord Bloomfield, at Vienna, dated one p.m. to-day, stating that, at an early morning council at the palace of Schönbrunn, the Emperor and Count Mensdorff, against the advice of some others, resolved to withdraw Count Karolyi from Berlin; and that, an intimation of this decision having been made to M. de Werther, it was expected that he would leave Vienna this evening or to-morrow morning.

"Lord Bloomfield states that Count Mensdorff, after receiving the Prussian answer of the 15th, telegraphed a repetition of the Austrian demand of the 7th, in the course of the 18th, and received a fresh refusal, by telegraph, on the 19th. This unfortunate resolution appears to be the consequence of that refusal.

"The letter of recall was believed to be already dispatched.

"An order was also to be sent at once to the general officer commanding in Holstein to fall back, through Hamburg and Hanover, leaving only a few companies of troops in the duchy.

"Lord Clarendon much regrets to send this untoward intelligence.

"I remain, yours truly,

"T. V. LISTER."

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

MONDAY being the 303rd anniversary of the birthday of Shakespeare, and also the anniversary of the birth of the late Mr. T. P. Cooke, the annual celebration-dinner, for which Mr. Cooke has bequeathed ample funds to this institution in his curiously-worded will, was given at the College, at Maybury, near Woking. According to the terms of the great nautical actor's last testament, two distinct donations were left to the Dramatic College. The interest of one was to be applied in awarding a prize of not less than £100 every one, two, or three years, as the committee of management at the college might decide, to the author of the best nautical and national drama, all the profits and proceeds to be derived from the copyright and representation of which are to go to the college, and not to the author. The second and smaller donation (£1000) is devoted, as far as its annual interest goes, in giving a dinner to the inmates and the invited guests in honour, not only of our great tragic bard, but also not less in memory of the recent munificent donor to the college whose anniversary occurs on the same day. The will which conveys these gifts also contains the singular proviso that it should (in all its parts which relate to the college) be read at the conclusion of each annual dinner, and this form was gone through on Monday, though probably a more tedious or, we might almost say, egotistical document, has not often been inflicted on patient listeners. The attendance at Maybury, on Monday, was not large. The hour fixed for the repast was too late for a lunch, and much too late as a dinner for the many professional guests who came down, but whose engagements compelled them to leave before five o'clock, though the dinner did not commence till a few minutes after four. Following the recent most gallant and sociable examples which have been set at these and other similar charitable anniversaries, the ladies of the dramatic profession were invited to dinner with the gentlemen; and, though they only numbered a small minority, they were sufficient to add tone and pleasure to the entertainment. The dinner, which partook rather of the nature of an ample cold déjeuner, was admirably served; and at its conclusion Mr. Webster, the master of the college, who occupied the chair, briefly gave the usual patriotic toasts, which were, of course, most warmly responded to. Mr. Webster then proceeded to read the somewhat long and involved text of the late Mr. T. P. Cooke's will, bequeathing the annual dinner to the college and the premium of 100 guineas, as we have already mentioned, to the author of the best drama. This premium, the Master said, had, after the careful and matured deliberation of the committee, been awarded to Mr. A. R. Slous for his drama of "True to the Heart's Core," a play which, as connected with the repulse of the Spanish armada, was of nature to interest every Englishman; and which, when produced in the metropolis, as it shortly would be by an enterprising manager, would, he believed, prove a source of delight to thousands. Mr. Slous, who was very warmly received by the company, briefly expressed his deep acknowledgments for the kind way in which his play had been spoken of, and the flattering encouragements which had been held out to him on all sides as to its complete theatrical success. The Master next gave "Success to the Dramatic College," and spoke in general terms of its vastly extending sphere of usefulness, and the increased and increasing support which it was receiving every year, not only from actors themselves, but from almost all classes and professions, who at least were glad to see such an institution set well afoot. The musical arrangements, which were most excellent, were under the direction of Mr. F. Kingsbury; and both Miss Rose Hersey and Miss Julia Derby sang with such good taste and feeling as to draw forth the most enthusiastic applause.

MILITIA REGIMENTS.—The establishment of the militia regiments of the United Kingdom consisted last year of 4680 officers, 5027 non-commissioned officers, and 124,622 privates. There were present at training, on the day of inspection, 2478 officers, 4509 non-commissioned officers, and 85,850 privates. There were absent from training on the same day 419 officers with leave, twenty-five officers without leave, fifty-two non-commissioned officers with leave, six non-commissioned officers without leave, 1810 privates with leave, and 6719 privates without leave. There were wanting to complete 1734 officers, 474 non-commissioned officers, and 30,307 privates. In a note to the return from which these figures are derived it is stated in explanation of the large number of "officers wanting to complete," that the full establishment of officers has been given, whereas all appointments of ensigns (second lieutenants in artillery corps) have been suspended since July, 1863, two supernumerary officers in lieu thereof being allowed to each regiment. The large number of "privates wanting to complete" is stated to have been chiefly caused by the reduction made in August, 1864, in the effective strength of all regiments whose establishments exceed 600 privates.

SINGULAR VOLCANO AT VENICE.—The Venice journals contain accounts of a singular phenomenon which has just taken place in that city. Works had been for some time past going on in the garden adjoining the St. Agnese Church for boring an artesian well, and a depth of 160 ft. had been reached, when one afternoon a rumbling noise was heard underground, and almost immediately after a column of water of the diameter of the well spouted forth to the height of the neighbouring houses. The liquid was accompanied with smoking masses of slimy matter and ashes which emitted a suffocating smell of gas. Engineers at once commenced works to make a channel for the water, as the ground had become saturated and the walls of the churches and houses around were beginning to crack. The eruption continued until midnight, but in the mean time about 100 tons of sand and other earthy matter had been thrown up. The lights in the neighbourhood were ordered to be extinguished, and no smokers were allowed to approach the spot from fear of explosion. The cause of this occurrence is believed to be the force of expansion of gas compressed in the layers of earth, and which found an issue in the orifice made when boring the well.

THE GASWORKS QUESTION.—The power claimed by the great gas companies to acquire land and erect new works in the vicinity of inhabited neighbourhoods has been discussed, and, happily for the public, definitely decided by the Lords' Committee, of which Lord Llanover was chairman, during the past week. A formidable array of counsel, headed by Mr. Denison, Q.C., supported the claims of the companies, which were opposed by all the parochial vestries of the metropolis and other parties. Lord Llanover, in pronouncing the unanimous decision of the Committee, said the bill asked for powers to purchase indefinitely, by agreement, 100 acres of land, without specifying in what particular locality. He had acted as chairman of Committees of this nature for many years, but he could not recollect any instance in which such extraordinary powers had been given to a company. If such a power were granted land might be acquired in Grosvenor-square or Belgrave and gasworks erected thereon. The unanimous decision of the Committee was that no such power should be given to any company. In the capital clauses of the bill, where powers to raise large sums of money to acquire land in indefinite localities had been asked for, the clauses were, in like manner, disallowed. The question may, therefore, now be considered to be finally settled.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE case of the wretched woman Charlotte Winsor was brought before the Exchequer Chamber, on a writ of error, on Tuesday last. Firstly, she had been partially tried for murder, and remitted to gaol as the jury could not agree. Then a second trial was had, and a verdict was obtained upon the evidence of the mother of the murdered child, although this fellow-prisoner had been charged in the indictment. Charlotte Winsor was hereupon sentenced to death. Hers was no ordinary case, as there was reason to believe that she had for a long period made a business of murdering children in order to relieve their mothers from care and trouble. A writ of error was then issued and argued upon the grounds that a Judge had no power to dismiss the jury in a criminal case before verdict, and that the evidence of the mother of the murdered child had been improperly received. For, it was urged, the mother, being a prisoner under the same charge, could not become a witness unless legally discharged from the peril of the prosecution. There is much reason in this; so much, that while the Court of Queen's Bench overruled the objection in this particular instance, they were careful to express an opinion that the prisoner had been prejudiced by the reception of the evidence in question. This is tantamount to a discouragement of the precedent being resolved into a practice. So Charlotte Winsor was sent back to Exeter to be hanged. The man Calcraft was in the gaol, and the grave was already dug, when it was announced that a reprieve had been granted, in order that the opinion of the Judges sitting in Error might be taken upon the case. Long before, the criminal had expressed her willingness to die, and have an end of it all. No one could have felt pity for her, or much compunction at having assisted at her well-deserved fate, had this been carried out in due course, some months ago. As it is, the wretched criminal has been tortured by a process very much akin to that by which a cat tortures a mouse. Her case stands remanded until next Friday, ten days more anxiety from the day of last hearing, the 24th inst.

Why will not Coroners learn the true and exact duties of their office? It is for the Coroner to ascertain, so far as may be ascertained, firstly, the identity of dead bodies; secondly, the cause of death, whether natural, accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. Beyond this he has really nothing to do. But usually he considers that he has. Hence ensue great complications, jealousies, and waste of public time. A man hangs himself, and the jury are directed to express an opinion upon the state of the poor man's mind. What have they to do with it? The deceased died by his own hand. That is enough. Sometimes the jury appends to such a verdict, "but as to the state of his mind there is no evidence to show." Well, why should there be, and how could it be depended upon, even if obtained? The man may have been madman, and destroyed himself in a lucid interval, knowing a relapse to be imminent, and being prompted by a natural instinct, not unmixed with consideration of the worthlessness of such an existence to his fellow-men. Or, he may have been sane till the minute preceding the commission of the act. How can a dozen tradesmen decide upon the state of his mind? If the matter were simply one affecting the decision upon the case of a dead man, we should scarcely think it worthy notice. But the system tends to give our law, in such cases, an appearance of inconsistency; and this it is always well to avoid. Here is an instance:—A sot has killed his equally drunken wife, in Drury-lane, and has immediately afterwards cut his own throat. The facts are clear enough. A coroner's jury finds that the man had "wilfully murdered" his wife (thereby implying that he was "of sound mind, memory, and understanding") and that he had killed himself in a fit of "temporary insanity." So that we are to try to believe that a sodden drunkard, in the full vigour of intellect, may kill his wife for no cause shown or pretended, and that he may then, on becoming suddenly bereft of reason, kill himself to avoid being hanged! The inconvenience of Coroners and their juries wishing to exceed their functions is constantly demonstrated in cases of murder. Coroners get into difficulties continually by requiring the production before them of some prisoner already in custody upon commitment by another tribunal. They persist in collecting evidence altogether worthless against a suspected individual; they allow him no advocacy; they do not permit even cross-examination of adverse witnesses. They send up verdicts of manslaughter in cases wherein magistrates commit for trial on charges of murder, and vice versa. The man committed upon a Coroner's warrant is usually already in prison; if not, he is always in peril of being taken by the police. All this system of useless intricacy arises from the desire to gratify a common curiosity. In the case of Mrs. Millson, an attorney appeared to protect his client, who had been arrested on a charge of murder. The attorney evidently did not know how to conduct himself. He was at length ordered out of court. Usually Coroners are most courteous to professional gentlemen, and willingly receive their aid in conducting investigations in which the interests of the living are concerned. But the expulsion of the attorney in this case tends to prove what we are urging as our view of the function of Coroners—viz., not to measure the extent of crimes or to affix charges on individuals, but simply to determine with authority the causes of death.

The grand jury at the Middlesex Sessions presented to Mr. Bodkin, the presiding Judge, an address in which they commented upon the trivial character of many of the cases sent up for trial, and urged that these might have been disposed of by the ordinary police tribunals. The learned Judge expressed his concurrence with this suggestion, and promised that the recommendation of the grand jury should receive further attention. Two policemen—a sergeant and a constable—were proved to have committed a series of gross assaults upon an Italian tradesman, of St. John's-street-road. The only motive suggested was that the complainant had taken an active part in obtaining the release of his compatriot Pelizzioni when sentenced to death for a crime of which he was innocent. The defendants obtained, the intercession of several of the complainant's neighbours on their behalf, and the complainant, Mr. Angelinetti, was willing to withdraw from the prosecution; but this the magistrate, Mr. D'Eyncourt, would not allow, and the defendants were committed for trial. In the action of "Stratus v. Francis," brought

against the publisher of the *Athenaeum* for libel, the plaintiff, by his counsel, Dr. Kenealy, applied for a new trial, on the ground that his counsel on the former trial had abandoned the case and consented to the withdrawal of a juror without instruction as to do, and contrary to his client's wishes. The Court held, however, that this course was within the province of counsel and that a barrister may exercise his own judgment by thus putting an end to a case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

A FAMILY SCANDAL.—("Lewis v. Lewis.")—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a barrister, against his brother, a Captain in the Army, to recover damages for slander.

It appeared that the defendant, having been in India with his regiment, the 21st Fusiliers, returned to England in October last, and went to the Junior United Service Club, of which he was a member. The plaintiff called at the club and left his card, but the defendant returned the card, and declined to hold any communication with the plaintiff. The latter thereupon wrote to the defendant this letter:—"51, Cambridge-street, S.W., Nov. 2, 1865.—Mr. C. Wray Lewis, in reply to Captain E. Lewis's rude and vulgar letter, begs to say he shall do himself the pleasure of seeing Captain E. Lewis at his club at the Captain's earliest convenience. An early answer will oblige. P.S.—An officer in her Majesty's service returning a card left at his club! P.P.S.—A specimen of envelope used by E. L. eleven and a half months after the death of a parent." (The objection to the envelope was the depth of the black border.) On the morning of Nov. 20 the defendant dined at his club, and afterwards he was handed the following letter, which was written on the United Service paper:—"Ernest.—You blackguard. I have waited here to see you. Let me know where you are to be seen. I want a few words with you!—C. WRAY LEWIS, 97, Warwick-street, S.W. To Captain Levi, Esq., &c." The defendant thereupon called a hansom cab, drove to the address in the letter, and inquired for the plaintiff. According to the latter the defendant did not reach Warwick-street until between twelve and one o'clock in the morning; that the plaintiff was roused from his sleep, and upon going into the drawing-room he saw a person flourishing a stick, and learned that it was the defendant, who, addressing him, said, "You are a Jew thief, and you rob every one; you have taken these apartments to rob these people; you are a bankrupt, and you have robbed all your tradespeople; you are a murderer, you murdered your child and your father." And he also said to the owner of the lodgings and her servant, "I give you all warning, he will rob you all." The defendant then drove away, and in consequence of the disturbance, Mrs. Prescott, the landlady, gave plaintiff notice to quit, and as soon as it was convenient he left.

The plaintiff was called, and deposed to the correctness of the statement which had been made of the facts of his case. In cross-examination he said that, on leaving, he did not pay Mrs. Prescott any money, but gave her a promissory note for £11 for rent due. He did not know whether his butcher and baker were left unpaid. He had means to pay; he had earned £300 or £400 by his profession that year, if he had been paid. He left lodgings in Northumberland-place, owing 30s. for rent. He gave a cheque for £3, and asked for the difference. The cheque was returned, because there were not sufficient funds to meet it; but he believed that it was not presented until two months after it was drawn. He gave Thwaites, a grocer, a cheque for £5, which was dishonoured; but Thwaites had a bill for £100 as security for the payment of the cheque. The bill was one he had from an officer in her Majesty's service, whom he met when he (witness) was in Lewes Gaol for debt, in 1864. Thwaites thought that he could get the bill taken by a firm he dealt with. The bill was a "kite" which witness was to fly for his own benefit. The acceptor was a gentleman of property who had been locked up in Lewes Gaol for £300 for costs, by a person named Oldrieve, who had been clerk to witness's father. Witness was bankrupt in 1862, when he owed £1000, which his father promised to pay. He had an income of £1000 a year to meet his liabilities. He could not say if Mr. Commissioner Holroyd declared that, looking at witness's conduct before and after his bankruptcy, he could not consent to give him an absolute discharge, but that he would order him to pay £50 a year until all his debts were paid. Such an order was made, but witness did not pay a sixpence. He was never asked to pay. In 1865 he again became bankrupt.

The witness was then questioned as to some other similar transactions, and he also said that his father had paid £20,000 for his debts and made him a weekly allowance. He admitted that when he left the letter at the club addressed to the defendant as Captain Levi, he meant to insult him for having treated his card with disrespect. The family name was, in fact, Levi.

The defendant, in his evidence, admitted that he called at the plaintiff's lodgings; that the plaintiff, who was intoxicated, said he owed him £500, and abused him in violent and disgusting terms. Witness did not use the coarse terms attributed to him, but he did say that the plaintiff had taken the apartments for the purpose of robbing them, and that he had robbed every body.

The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant. The learned Judge said that, as he might feel it his duty, after consulting the other Judges, to send a copy of his notes to the benchers of the plaintiff's Inn of court, he wished to know what inn it was.

Mr. Brandt—Gray's Inn, Mr. Lord.

THE MURDER IN CANNON-STREET.

ADJOURNED INQUEST. MR. W. PAYNE, the Coroner for London and South-west, resumed, in the vestry-room of the Church of St. Antholin, Watling-street, the inquest on the body of Mrs. Sarah Millson, who was found murdered on the premises of Messrs. Bevington, of Budge-row, Cannon-street.

Mr. Scarth attended on behalf of the person accused. As may be expected, the greatest excitement prevailed, and the vestry was densely crowded.

Arabella Robins said she knew the Messrs. Bevington's premises by living next door. Her house was nearer London Bridge. Had seen a man in custody. First saw him, to the best of her recollection, come out of the street door in Cannon-street on the night of the murder. It was, as near as she could tell, five minutes past ten. Her attention was called by the violent slamming of the door, which quite frightened her. She had to return to the door; and as she passed Messrs. Bevington's door did not notice anything, for the street was perfectly quiet. Could not say whether the door was shut or open. Did not notice anything particular. She saw a man pass her on the right side of the road. He went some little distance, when he turned down the end of the pavement which turns round Budge-row. Her house was five or six yards from Messrs. Bevington's, but she could not tell the exact distance. Did not know how far he went before she lost sight of him. She noticed that he turned to the left. She saw him leave the step on hearing the slamming of the door. His face was close to her, but he gave a "side look" as he came up to her. She did not see him before he came up to her, and she caught his eye.

Mr. Scarth, having offered some observations, and attempted to cross-examine the witness, was here ordered out of court.

Police detective Moss said that, being requested to make inquiries, he found Terry in St. Olave's Workhouse, and from what he said he went to Eton on the 12th of April, and on Tuesday, the 17th, he went to Eton-quare, and, accompanied by some of the Eton police and Inspector Pearson, went and saw his mother, and at that moment he saw the man entering the door of a back workshop at the rear of No. 3. He followed Smith into the front parlour, and he said, "Is your name William Smith?" He said "Yes." He asked him whether he was in London last week, and he said "Ask my mother," and she said that she did not think he was. Witness told him that he was a London detective, and

must take him to London on suspicion of murdering the deceased. He said that it was a serious charge, and that he went to Mr. Fuggle's in the City, and he told him to call on the Saturday, and witness asked him if he had written the letter signed "Deanton," and he said that he had, and that he sometimes used that name. He asked him how many times he had called upon Mrs. Millson, and he said, "Three times," and added that he knew it was all wrong about the money; that it did not belong to him, and that was why he did not sign the paper in his right name. He took him to London, and charged him on suspicion of murdering the deceased, and he, in answer to the charge, said that he was innocent. Witness got a number of persons—some from the street—about the height of Smith, and they had to walk past the female. She said, "That is the one," pointing to Smith. She has not seen him since.

By the Coroner—He should be able to find out some of the persons in Eton who might be able to show that he had spoken of going to London on the day of the murder.

Reanoor Collins said that she had seen the prisoner come out of Mr. Bevington's house some short time ago, but she did not notice who let him out. She did not see go out on the night of the murder.

The learned Coroner said that Dr. Letheby was present, and he had made a perfect analysis of the spots on the trousers, and found that they were not caused by human blood.

After evidence as to the injuries which caused the death, the inquiry was again adjourned.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE dealings in all National Securities this week have been very limited both for Money and Time, and the quotations have not been supplied. Consols for Transfer, have been 87½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½ Dito, for September, 71½; 4½ Dito, for October, 71½; 4½ Dito, for November, 71½; 4½ Dito, for December, 71½; 4½ Dito, for January, 71½; 4½ Dito, for February, 71½; 4½ Dito, for March, 71½; 4½ Dito, for April, 71½; 4½ Dito, for May, 71½; 4½ Dito, for June, 71½; 4½ Dito, for July, 71½; 4½ Dito, for August, 71½; 4½

EVENING CHIMES. For Piano. By I. LIEBHICH. 2s.; free for 19 stamps. "A short Sunday scene, with bells, a procession of choristers, a hymn (the popular one, 'Sun of my Soul'), and the concluding voluntary, as it were... will repay the learner."—*Dublin Daily Express*.

THE MUSICAL BOX. Caprice for Piano. By I. LIEBHICH. 2s.; free for 19 stamps. An extraordinary pianoforte gem, quite sensational, and easy for ladies to play from memory. London: ROBERT COOKS and CO., New Burlington-street, W.

Now ready, One Shilling, No. 77,
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE
for MAY. With Illustrations.

CONTENTS.
The Clavering. With an Illustration.
Chapter X.—Florence Burton at the Rectory.
"XII.—Sir Hugh and his Brother Archie.
"XIII.—Lady Onger takes Possession.
The Study of Celtic Literature. Part III. By Matthew Arnold.
The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood.
Thought and Language.
Armada. (With an Illustration.)
Book the Fifth (continued).
Chapter III.—Continued.—The Diary Broken Off.
Book the Last.
Chapter I.—At the Terminus.
"II.—In the House.
Old House.
A Strange Story.
The Old Poets on the Seven Deadly Sins.
In Captivity.
SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill.

This day, price One Shilling,
THE MAY NUMBER OF

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.
Lady Adelaide's Oath. By the Author of "East Lynne."
Chapter IV. Ravenhill's Arrest. Chapter V. Putting her to the Oath. Chapter VI. Another Phase in the Night's Story.
A Real Canon on Mendacity.
Fuss and Feathers. By the Author of "Grasp your Nettle."
Archie Lovell. By the Author of "Miss Forester." Chapter XV.
Mr. Duran's Generosity. Chapter XVI. The Bridge of Sighs.
Chapter XVII. Play of Take, Miss?
Waters and Company.
Only too True. A Story.
London Eccentricities.
A Quaker Peeps.
RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

This day is published,
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,

No. LXXIX. For MAY, 1886.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

1.—OLD SIR DOUGLAS. By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON.
Chap. XVIII.—Paradise.
XIX.—Alice Rose.
XX.—Lady Clovenhorn.
XXI.—Mamma's Letter.
2.—The Education of Englishwomen in the Sixteenth Century.
By L. B. S.
3.—On the Nile. A Letter from Lady Duff Gordon.
4.—Pan.
5.—Cradock Nowell: A Tale of the New Forest. By Richard Doddridge Blackmore. Chapters XLIX.—LII.
6.—Friedrich Blicke. By L. A. M.
7.—The Black Cross.
8.—Sunbeams on the Sea. By E. K.
9.—Maria Amelia: Ex-Queen of the French.
10.—The Camp in Cassio. By John E. B. Hayward.
11.—Robin Hood and the Foxes. By William Jones.
12.—Cant and Counter Cant.
Volume XIII. Randomly bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d., is now ready.
MACMILLAN and CO., London.
Sold by all Booksellers, Newsagents, and at all Railway Stations.

MANUALS FOR LADIES.

In stiff Paper Covers, price One Shilling each.
I.—DOOR PLANTS, and HOW TO GROW THEM; for the Drawing-room, Balcony, and Greenhouse.
II.—FLOWERS FOR ORNAMENT and DECORATION, and How to Arrange Them.
III.—SONG BIRDS, and HOW TO KEEP THEM.
Drawing-room Editions of the above, with Coloured Frontispiece, and bound in cloth gilt, may be had, price 2s. 6d. each.
SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES; Small and Large.

Rich, elegant, durable.
At all the principal Booksellers; and at 15, Paternoster-row, London.

HUNT ON THE SKIN: a Guide to the

Treatment of Diseases of the Skin, Hair, and Nails; with Cases. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 17, Duke-street, Manchester-square. "Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*. London: T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street, W.C.

Just published (gratis),

THE GREAT CRINOLINE QUESTION
Solved by her Majesty the Empress of the French. Ladies should at once obtain, gratis, of their Draper or Corset-Maker, THOMSON'S new Illustration, showing the veritable MODE DE L'EMPERATRICE.

PIANOFORTES.—MOORE and MOORE

LET ON HIRE the following **PIANOFORTES**, for three years, after which, and without any further charge whatever, the pianoforte becomes the property of the hirer—Pianos, 21 guineas per quarter; Pianos, 3 guineas per quarter; Cottage Pianos, 23 10s. per quarter; Drawing-room Model Cottage, 23 10s. per quarter; Oblique Grand, 5 guineas per quarter; Cottage Grand, 6 guineas per quarter. These instruments are warranted, and of the best manufacture. Extensive Ware-rooms, 104 and 106, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C.
Jury award, International Exhibition, 1883; Honourable Mention for good and cheap Pianos to Moore and Moore.

MOORE and MOORE'S Three-years' System

applies to HARMONIUMS, at 3 guineas, 21 guineas, 3 guineas, and 4 guineas, per quarter.—104 and 106, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

MOORE and MOORE extend their Three-

years' System of Hire to Purchase to all parts of the United Kingdom, carriage-free.—104 and 106, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

PIANOFORTES, TWENTY-ONE

GUINER—WILLIAM SPRAGUE is manufacturing a very elegant Pianoforte, of octaves, unrivalled in tone and touch, and warranted to stand in any climate.
HARMONIUMS, of every description, 5 to 60 guineas. W. Sprague, 7, Finsbury-pavement. Established 1837.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best

Articles at **DRAPER'S IRONINGERY and FURNISHING WAREHOUSES**. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue with Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

Medals, London, 1851 and 1883; New York, Paris, and Dublin.

FRY'S HOMOPATHIC COCOA.

THE PURITY, DELICACY OF FLAVOUR, and nutritious properties of this Cocoa, as well as the great facility with which it is made, have rendered it
A STANDARD ARTICLE OF GENERAL CONSUMPTION, equally adapted for invalids and others.
It is highly approved and
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Makers to the Queen and Prince of Wales.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS

ARE AN EXCEEDINGLY DELICIOUS SWEETENED, rapidly increasing in public favour.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER, for Breakfast.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER, for Eating.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER, Pure, wholesome,

and delicious. Consumption exceeds 5,000,000 lb.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE

Warehouses, 32, Henrietta-st., Strand, London. Sold everywhere.

The DUTY being REDUCED,

HORNIMAN'S TEA is EIGHTPENCE

CHAPER.
Agents—Confectioners in London; Chemists, &c., in every town. As protection against imitations, genuine packets are signed,
Horniman & Co.

OPOPONAX.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

"Sweet issue of a more sweet-smelling one."
Flower of Ayon.
Sold everywhere.—2 New Bond-street, London.

HOME and CONTINENTAL SILKS.

Our first delivery of Spring Novelties, in rich Spitalfields and Lyons Silks, has just been received, embracing an immense variety of perfectly new Designs and Colourings, at Prices (owing to our orders having been placed very early) as moderate as last year.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 104, Oxford-street.

PLAIN SILKS.

Great demand is still prevailing for this most fashionable Dress, in consequence of which we have had produced 300 Pieces of entirely new Colourings in Glacé, Poupée de Soie, and numerous makes of Corded Silks (all of which are both sides alike), from 3s. guineas the Full Dress, 14 yards.
Patterns free, and any length cut.
PETER ROBINSON, 104 to 108, Oxford-street.

A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF

RICH SILK LYONS FOULARDS and

LEVANTINES, guaranteed to be of the finest quality,
from 13 guineas the Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 104 to 108, Oxford-street.

IRISH POPLINS,

IN NEW STRIPES and PLAIN COLOURS, from 23 10s. 6d. to 41 guineas the Extra Full Dress.
These are recommended as the most useful Costumes for Spring.
The Wear of every piece guaranteed.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 104 to 108, Oxford-street.

ENTIRELY NEW FABRIC FOR DRESSES.

DIAGONAL SPRING SILK POPLIN.

Especially adapted for the present and approaching season. This desirable article, the wear of which is guaranteed, can be had plain, striped, or checked, and in an unusually large assortment of Rich New Colours.
3s. and 3s. 6d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.
Having purchased the manufacturer's entire stock, amounting to several thousand pieces of this article, it can be procured only at PETER ROBINSON'S, 104 to 108, Oxford-street.

FOR LADIES' MORNING DRESSES, NEW PRINTED

FRENCH CAMBRICS and BRILLIANTS,

Printed and Plain Piqués, &c.
A vast collection of new and very elegant designs, which quite surpass the productions of any previous season.
Special attention is drawn to the unusually large Stock for ladies' selection in this department.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF NEW

FOULARD DE GLACÉ,

printed upon White, Black, and Coloured grounds. Several hundred styles, in every colour, 18s. 9d. to 28s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FOR WEDDINGS, CONFIRMATIONS, &c.

WHITE MUSLIN and GRENADINE.

Several thousand Dresses (Pure White), Striped, Plain, and Figured.
from 7s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. the Extra Full Dress.
Also a large collection of richly-worked White Robes, quite new designs, 16s. 9d. to 31 guineas each.
Patterns post-free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR SPRING and SUMMER, NEW

MANTLES and JACKETS,

in unlimited variety, from 28s. 6d. to 30 guineas; several hundreds to select from.
The largest show-rooms in the kingdom.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

PAISLEY and FRENCH

WOVEN CACHMERE SHAWLS,

this Season's Designs, from 21s. to 20 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

CACHMERE and SILK WOVEN

PATENT REVERSIBLE SHAWLS,

from 2 guineas upwards.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FAMILY MOURNING

is sent free for selection to all parts of England immediately on receipt of "one guinea" and accompanied by a superior-fitting dressmaker (if necessary), according to families by this means a great saving of time and expense.
Address PETER ROBINSON, General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, W. The largest and most economical in the kingdom.

RIBBED BLACK SILKS, at 2s. 11 1/2d.

This remarkably cheap and useful Silk is alike on both sides. A pattern will be forwarded free on application to PETER ROBINSON, General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, W.

BLACK SILKS

at last summer's prices, 42s. 6d. of Black Silks, from 2 to 4 guineas the Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, W.

NEW SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.

New Checked and Striped Glacés... 22 9s. 6d. 14 yards. Black Lyons Figured Glacés... 23 9s. 6d. 14 yards. Also Patterns of Good Modern Fancy Silks.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

SPRING DRESSES.—FANCY MOHAIRS.

Fancy Checked and Striped Mohairs... 12s. 6d. 12 yards. New Checked Mohairs... 15s. 6d. 12 yards. Also a variety of patterns cut by the yard.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

LENO CURTAINS, 4 yards long, 12s. 6d.

pair.—A variety of patterns in Leno Curtains, best quality.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, Ludgate-hill.

WHERE TO BUY A DRESS THIS SEASON.

The following are a few of the LOTS now SELLING
106, 108, High-street, Borough, Southwark.
An immense Variety of the New Striped Poplins, 104d. the yard; usual price, 1s. 3d.
The same Style printed on Mousseline de Laine, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. the Dress, 12 yards.
A large quantity of De Laine, Striped Alpaca &c., 7s. 6d. the 12 yards; some of these goods worth double the price.
150 Pieces of printed Glacé Alpaca, 8s. 6d. the yard.
Plain Glacé Alpaca from 6d. to 1s. the yard.
100 Pieces of new Striped Alpaca, in black and white, brown and white, and violet and white, in all widths, 10s. 6d. the yard; original price 1s. 3d.
Elegantly trimmed made-up Robes, with materials for bodices, from 15s. to 25s., the latter made of excellent material and great novelty in the trimming.
Together with several thousand Dresses of Striped and Checked Poplins, Liane, De Laine, Grenadine, Muslin, &c., forming one of the largest stocks of cheap Dresses in London.
Observe the address above. Three minutes' walk from London Bridge railway.

REDMAYNE and CO. respectfully invite

attention to their STOCK of SILKS, Mantles, Shawls, Moirés, and Fancy Dresses, made-up Skirts for Walking, and Full Dresses: Lace, Ribbons, &c., which will be found to comprise every novelty of the season.
R. and Co., at the request of many of their customers, have added to the above departments Family and Household Linen, Muslin Curtains, &c., also one specially for Mourning Goods of every description.
N.B. Ready access will always be found in Conduit-street when Bond-street is blocked.
19 and 20, New Bond-street, and 25, Conduit-street.

THE ARCADE, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAY, 334 to 337, New Oxford-street, and No. 1 to 6, Arcade adjoining. Bargains in Spring Dresses—Glacé Mohairs, 6s. 9d. and 7s. 11d.; Chêne Mohairs, 8s. 11d. and 12s. 9d.; Black Ground Foulards, 12s. 9d. the Dress of twelve yards.

BOWS, Plaits, Braids, Bands, Wigs, Fronts,

&c., and every other description of Ornamental Hair, all of the first quality, of COLLEY, Perfumer, Hairdresser, and Shampooer, 25, Bishopsgate-street Within. Established 75 years.

H. WALKER'S PATENT PENELOPE

CROCHET NEEDLES have the word "Penelope" on each handle. A set of four Bone Handles for 10d. A set of four with the new Patent Crochet Handles, for 1s. Post-free—H. Walker, Patentee, and Manufacturer to her Majesty, Works, Alcester, and 47, Gresham-street, London.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S New Patent

SEWING-MACHINES, producing work alike upon both sides, 25s. 6d., Newgate-st., and Regent-circus, Oxford-st., London.

SEWELL and CO. invite inspection to their

NEW WALKING DRESSES, made-up SKIRTS, &c., in all the new SPRING TEXTURES.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.—SEWELL and CO.

have the largest and best selection of Spitalfields Moirés Antiques in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4s. guineas the Full Dress. Compton House, Frith-street and Old Compton-street, Soho-square, W.

10,000 JACKETS,

in One Hundred novel materials, Elegant Useful, and Ladylike, 10s. 6d. to 3 guineas.
Rich Gros Grain Jackets, Elegantly Ornamented, 1 guinea.
Rich Mode Foreign Silk Jackets, 14 guineas, 2 guineas, 3 guineas, 4 guineas.
Very pretty Velvet Jackets, 2 to 5 guineas.
All the Novelties Engraved in Chalk.
Post-free.
AMOTT and COMPANY, Mantle-makers, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW SPRING DRESSES, 1886.

New Alpaca, 7s. 11d. twelve yards.
New Roman Glacés, 10s. 6d. 12 yards.
Poplin à la Russe, 12s. 9d. 12 yards.
New checked exquise, 16s. 9d. 12 yards.
Alpaca Nouveaux de Londres, 17s. 11d. and 22s. 6d. 12 yards.
The new Syrian Liane, 16s. 9d. and 18s. 9d. 12 yards.
The new Crystal d'Afrique, 21s. 6d. 12 yards.
Foulard Nouveaux de Paris, 1 guinea 12 yards.
Diagonal Indian Poplins, 17s. 6d. 12 yards; 30 inches wide.
The new Fekin Cloth, 18s. 9d. 12 yards.
Sole de Crystal, 14 guineas.
The new Tissue de l'Indie, 11s. 6d.
Patterns post-free.
AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

POPELINE DE ROUBAIX, Plain and

Striped, in all the New Colours, at 17s. 6d. the Full Dress. Decidedly the most admired and best article of the season. The second quality at 14s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. the Dress. An abundance of New Styles in Chêne, Mohair, Arabian Liane, Fancy Alpaca, &c. These varieties have been carefully selected to give entire satisfaction in wear. From 30 inches wide, at 2s. 6d. the yard. 25,000 dresses, during the past season, have been supplied to the public by this firm, without a single complaint. Patterns sent free. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

SILK DRESSES for MORNING or

EVENING WEAR, delicately printed by French artists on Violet, Green, Buff, Black, Brown, White, and Black Grounds, at 3s. 6d. the Full Dress. Paris present price, 60 francs. Patterns sent.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

BAKER and CRISP'S

Large Assortment of Dress Fabrics, from 8s. 9d. Full Dress.

BAKER and CRISP'S

Cheap Silks, from 21 10s. 6d. Full Dress.

BAKER and CRISP'S

Black Silks, from 21 5s. 6d. Full Dress.

BAKER and CRISP'S

Muslins from 6s. 9d. Full Dress.

BAKER and CRISP'S

Mantles, Jackets, &c., from 10s. 6d.

BAKER and CRISP'S

Skirtings and Cambrics. Patterns free.

Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

DECCA SHAWLS.—FARMER and

ROGERS have just received, direct from India, several cases of handsome Decca Cashmere Shawls, which they are now selling at nearly half the original price.
Also, some magnificent Gold-Worked Shawls and Scarfs, suitable for the Opera.
India Shawls, for Wedding Presents, from 100 to 200 guineas.
171, 173, 175, 179, Regent-street.

MANTLES, JACKETS, ROBES, &c.

FARMER and ROGERS are now prepared with their New Fashions for the season.
India Shawl Warehousemen, by Appointment, to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
171, 173, 175, 179, Regent-street.

THE ARMENIAN SHAWL.—The greatest

novelty introduced for many years. FARMER and ROGERS are the only Agents in England for this new and beautiful Patent Shawl.
"All the effect of an Indian Shawl, at one third the price."—See "Morning Post."
171, 173, 175, 179, Regent-street.

LUDGATE-HILL STATION

NOW OPEN in connection with the Farringdon-street Station; either within three minutes' walk of T. SIMPSON and COMPANY.

Wholesale and Retail Drapers and Silkmercers. The largest Stock of really good and cheap Silks, General Drapery, and Fancy Goods. Black Glacé, from 1s. 11 1/2d. to 16s. 9d.; Silk Velvets, from 1s. 11 1/2d. to 4s. 9d. 50, and 53, Farringdon-street, City.

OLD MARSALA WINE, guaranteed the

finest imported, free from acidity or heat, and much superior to low-priced sherry. One Guinea per dozen. A genuine really fine old Port, 30s. per dozen. Terms cash. Three dozen, rail-paid. W. D. WATSON, Wine Merchant, 73 and 75, Great Russell-street (corner of Bloomsbury-square), London, W.C. Established 1841.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALES.—The above Ales

are now being supplied in the finest condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their New London Bridge Store, London Bridge, E.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN

EXHIBITION, 1885.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 5s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale, at 6, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork. "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

Recommended for CHILDREN'S DIET.
To obtain extra profit by the sale, counterfeits cheap kinds are sometimes substituted instead of Brown and Polson's.
"Purity and Excellence of Quality."

COLMANS' STARCH.—Prize Medals were

awarded at the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and also the Only British Medal at the Dublin Exhibition, 1865.—Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.—J. and J. Colman, London.

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES

GREENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and awarded the Prize Medal.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUME, IHLANG-

IHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, the most delicious scent ever produced. Price, from 7s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all the trade.—Rimmel, Perfumer to H.M. the Emperor of the French, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and 125, Regent-street.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Oriental Botanical Preparation.
This Royalty patronised and London-assessed Specific realises a Healthy Faculty of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 6d. a d. 6d. per bottle, sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "BOWLAND'S KALYDOR," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

COD-LIVER OIL from Newfoundland, first

delivery, and finest imported this season, by THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C. Sold in bottles: half-pint, 1s. 6d.; pint, 2s. 9d.; quart, 5s., imperial measure.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, and INCIPIENT

CONSUMPTION are effectually cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which are daily recommended by the faculty as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough, &c. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 10d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d. each, by T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S CROQUET. By

far the largest and best-assorted stock in London. Prices, 15s. 18s. 21s., 25s., and 40s. Sent to any railway station in England, carriage paid, on receipt of a post-office order. The 30s. set is full size, very strong and useful. No better can be made than the 60s. set. Descriptive List post-free.—Parkins and Gotto, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

MONOGRAMS.—The Last New Designs,

without charge for dies, stamped in best Colours on 5 guineas of superior Note, and 100 Envelopes, for 5s.; Best ditto, 8s. 6d.; any combination Initials. Specimen Sheet on receipt of stamp.—J. MACMICHAEL, Heraldic Stationer, 307, King's-road, London S.W.